The New-York Times.

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NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

ADVICES THREE DAYS LATER.

The Arrangements for the Congress.

The Spanish War in Africa.

LATER FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

Sackville, N. B., Sunday, Jan. 1, 1860.

The British mail steamship *Canada* left Liverpool at 11½ A. M. of the 17th ult., touched at Queenstown the following day, and arrived at Halifax at 1 P. M., yesterday. She sailed thence at 4 P. M. for Boston, at which port she will be due early Monday morning.

The *Africa*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 16th.

The screw-steamship *Etna* left Liverpool on the morning of the 17th, for New-York direct.

The screw-steamer *Bohemian*, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool at 1½ A. M. of the 16th.

The screw steamship *Vigo*, from New-York, reached Queenstown on the afternoon of the 16th.

THE EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

Nothing of importance had transpired relative to the Congress. The attendance of Count Cavour, as the Representative of Sardinia, attracted much attention, but nothing was officially known on the subject.

It is stated that the belligerent Powers only would be represented by their Ministers of Foreign Affairs, the remaining Powers to send Plenipotentiaries.

The Paris *Patrie* mentions as a rumor that Prince Gortschakoff will decline to attend the Congress as the Plenipotentiary of Russia, unless England is represented by some important member of the Cabinet.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says, that it is finally settled that Count Rechberg is to be present for Austria at the opening of the Congress. Baron Von Mysenburg, who went to Zurich with Count Colloredo, also goes to Paris, and will remain there as the second Plenipotentiary, when the Minister President returns to Vienna.

It is understood that the Congress will not meet on the 5th of January, but probably about the middle of that month.

The Paris *Presse* contains an article, in which it is observed that England and Sardinia must have demanded and obtained serious guarantees before sending definite answers to the invitation of France, and it further remarks that the Congress would be impossible if the principle of non-intervention had not been accepted by all the Powers.

Paris, Sunday, Dec. 18.

The Prince de Tour l'Auvergne is designated as the second Plenipotentiary of France, at the Congress.

The Marquis de Antonio, a Neapolitan Minister, who had been summoned by the King to Naples, a fortnight ago, returned to Paris yesterday. He is the bearer of the consent of the Neapolitan Government to the project of an Italian Confederation. M. de Antonio will be the second Plenipotentiary of Naples at the Congress.

The *Patrie* of the 17th states positively that Cardinal Antonelli will assist at the Congress, and will appear in Paris on the 4th.

Prince Metternich has officially announced to the French Government the nomination of Count Rechberg, as the first plenipotentiary of Austria at the Congress.

It is asserted that Count Kisseleff has been nominated first, and M. Dambebene second plenipotentiary of Russia at the Congress.

Turin, Friday, Dec. 16.

Count Cavour has been definitely appointed as plenipotentiary of Sardinia at the Congress. Gen Damormida does not leave Turin, in order to be present at the approaching of the Chambers. There will be no ministerial change in Sardinia.

Turin, Saturday, Dec. 17.

Gen. Damormida has officially communicated to the French Government that Count Cavour and the Chevalier Desambrois will be the representatives of Sardinia at the approaching Congress.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A hastily summoned Cabinet Council was held in London on the 15th. Ministers were summoned by telegraph from the country. The London *Advertiser* believes that urgent circumstances relative to the Congress were the cause, and thinks it not improbable that the arrogance of the Pope in claiming for his Representative precedence over all the other Powers, may have been one of the points for the Cabinet's consideration. Another Cabinet Council was held on the 16th.

The London Globe, in announcing the early return of Lord Clyde, from India, says he will be succeeded as Commander-in-chief by Sir Hugh Rose; that Sir William Mansfield becomes Chief Commander at Bombay, and Major Generals Malcolm and Spencer heads of the Madras Divisions.

The renewed efforts in behalf of the Suez Canal attracted general attention. The London journals all disclaim opposition to it on political grounds, but ridicule its feasibility as a commercial undertaking.

Four sailors belonging to the American ship *Roswell Sprague* were arrested for mutiny.

The ship *Norfolk* had arrived from Melbourne, with £272,000 in gold.

The total gold saved from the *Royal Charter* now amounts to £275,000.

The terms granted by the Directors of the *Great Eastern* for the loan of £40,000 for six months on mortgage of the vessel, are 7½ ℘ cent. per annum.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

London, Saturday.

The *Daily News* City article says the funds, on Friday, were inanimate and rather flat, especially in the afternoon. Thursday's recovery of an eighth to a quarter was lost. The other markets were affected by the realizations, which have naturally followed the late rapid rise. The demand for money, on Friday, was brisker, and there was less disposition among the dealers to take bills below the Bank minimum.

The *Times* City article says, the improvement on the Paris Bourse caused Consols to open on Friday with renewed buoyancy. But an apparent disposition on the part of the public to realize the profits at the end of the year led to a subsequent decline, and the markets generally were dull at the close. In the discount market there was a slight increased demand at previous rates. The account in the stock and share market, which was adjusted on Friday, was the heaviest that has occurred for a long time past. In foreign exchanges drafts are about the same. A project of a new Brazilian railway, with a Government guarantee of seven per cent., is about to brought forward under the title of the San Paulo Railway. It will run from the coast to the interior of San Paulo.

The *Times* in its weekly remarks on the Produce market says, that there has been a good business for the season, and some of the leading articles are showing an improvement, and that signs of an improved confidence have been observable.

The London *Post*, Lord Palmerston's organ, asserts that if de Lesseps obtains a firman from the Porte, sanctioning the Suez Canal, he will have succeeded in severing Turkey from Egypt. If the firman confers on the Company the absolute possession, in plain language the sovereignty of several miles of the banks is ceded, and the right conferred of erecting fortresses. It forms no part of the policy of England that the independence of a friendly State shall be assailed. It forms no part of the interest of England to assist in carrying out a scheme wholly impracticable, or of which the practicability would be shown in creating for the especial benefit of France, an Egyptian Dardanelles or an Egyptian Gibraltar, and such a result, we may venture to add, is not yet contemplated by the statesmanship of Lord Palmerston.

London, Saturday Evening.

Mr. Collier, M. P. for Plymouth, has been appointed Counsel to the Admiralty in the room of Mr. Atherton.

The Dover *Chronicle* of to-day says the Duke of Malakoff arrived here, *en route* for London, on Monday. He traveled *incog.*, and was attended by one servant.

The breaking down of one of the wagons in a coal train caused an obstruction on the London and Northwestern Railway, but no collision took place.

The Funds remain quiet at yesterday's quotations.

Bristol, Saturday.

The American ship *Sea Belle*, 900 tons register, which was loading in the floating harbor, was discovered to be on fire early this morning. At 10 o'clock she was still burning furiously, and had become a perfect wreck.

FRANCE.

The *Times* correspondent at Aden says the port of Adool, in the Red Sea, had been ceded to France, and that a French vessel of war was shortly expected there to take possession.

The Porte has given permission to build a Roman Catholic Church on the Island of Massowah, to be under the special protection of France.

A Swiss paper says that Napoleon refused permission for Marshal McMahon to accept the sword which was being got up for him in Ireland.

The Paris *Moniteur* publishes an article explaining the law of the Press, the wisdom and necessity of which, it says, has been proved by eight years experience.

Rumors were current that the Emperor would inaugurate the new year with fresh demonstrations of a pacific character.

Paris, Saturday.

The *Moniteur* of to-day contains the following: "The Emperor received the Papal Nuncio yesterday, who presented a letter from the Holy Father."

The French trade having been interrupted by the inhabitants of a village on the River Bengal, a flotilla of six small steamers went off to attack it; the place was bravely defended. The French had about forty men killed, one being an officer; the enemy had one hundred and fifty killed, and a very considerable number wounded. The village, which had previously served as a refuge for four thousand inhabitants, was completely destroyed.

The weather in Paris is extremely severe. The railway traffic is impeded by heavy falls of snow.

The London letters of Wednesday, Dec. 14, were not delivered in Paris until Friday afternoon.

The state of Prince Jerome's health is considered alarming—the Emperor paid three visits to his uncle on the 17th. The disease is inflammation of the lungs.

The Paris Bourse had been animated and firm, but on the 16th there was a slight relapse under a rumor that the Congress was postponed till the 20th or 22d of January. The Rentes closed at 70f. 55c.

Paris, Saturday.

The *Pays* announces that to-morrow the Marquis de Villamarina will present his letters of recall, and M. Desambrio his letters of credence.

The Funds opened flat; Rentes, 70f. 45c.

The market has been rather inactive, and prices showed more firmness. The Rentes closed at 76, being a fraction improvement since yesterday.

ITALY.

Cardinal Wiseman has arrived at Rome, and was cordially received by the members of the Sacred College, and had an interview with the Pope.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The Spanish expedition to Morocco was reinforced on the 13th by four thousand infantry and six thousand cavalry. Report fixes the loss of the Moors in all combats thus far at five thousand men. Cholera prevailed at Tetuan. Gen. Prime's corps was attacked on the road to Tetuan, and had forty killed and wounded; the Moors were repulsed with great loss.

A Madrid journal reported that the Government were about to borrow twenty-five million francs from the Bank on deposit of securities.

AUSTRIA.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe* gives information that the Emperor of Austria contemplates abdication. He says the Archduchess Sophia, the head of the House of Hapsburg, who holds her Court at Prague, is the authoress of the scheme.

In the last Cabinet Council, presided over by the Emperor, it was resolved that at the next budget a reduction of thirty-eight millions of florins shall be made on the expenses of the War Department. Austria is about to proceed to a complete disarmament.

London, Saturday afternoon.

A letter in the *Times*, dated Pesth, Dec. 12, says The die is cast. The Government is resolved to adopt a vigorous policy towards Hungary instead of redressing her manifold grievances.

One hundred and eighty Protestant noblemen and gentlemen have within the last few days been cast into prison or cited before the magistrates, for having taken part in the assemblies which protested against the Imperial patent of December.

The Austrian army in Hungary will soon be nearly 50,000 strong.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, writing on Dec. 14, says: "The danger of a conflict between the Imperial authorities and the Hungarian Protestants daily increases, and that in Hungary political and religious agitation go hand in hand.

DENMARK.

Copenhagen, Dec. 17—Noon.

The royal palace at Friedericheberg took fire last night. The King himself directed the operations for extinguishing the fire. The whole structure was, however, destroyed.

TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople say the Porte was deliberating whether it would be expedient to bring the Suez Canal question before the great Powers.

The official journal at Constantinople had published an article showing the necessity for intervention in Servia.

It is stated that the demand of the French Ambassador for a firman favorable to the Suez Canal project had been supported by the Ministers of Austria, Prussia and Russia, and Sardinia. Fuad Pacha confessed he had formally engaged himself to refuse an authorization to the project. The Turkish Cabinet, after a stormy discussion of the matter, agreed to request of the Powers which had made the above demand to come to an understanding with England in the matter.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The details by the Calcutta mails of Nov. 10, and Hong Kong of Oct. 29, add nothing of moment to the advices already received by telegraph.

The Hong Kong correspondent of the *Times* says the reorganization of the Custom-house at Canton, under the direction of the foreign inspectors, had created much excitement, and was likely to affect trade. The American Consul has refused his assent to the new system until he had communicated with Minister Ward, who was shortly expected from Japan.

The American frigate *Germantown* and steamer *Powhatan* were at Shanghai.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at about 62,000 bales, of which 11,000 were taken by exporters. All qualities had declined slightly, say ⅛d. ℘ lb., and holders of new crop were pressing their stocks on the market. The sales of Friday were 7,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and export, the market closing quiet at the following authorized quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
New-Orleans	7 15-16	7 1-16
Mobiles	7⅞	6⅞
Uplands	7 3-16	6 9-16

The stock of American in port was estimated at 262,000 bales.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Liverpool, Sunday, Dec. 18—P. M.

The sales of Cotton yesterday were 6,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 1,000 bales. The inquiry was limited, and prices were weak, and quotations at the close were barely maintained.

STATE OF TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. Prices of all descriptions of goods were slightly lower, and the market was dull.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market was dull. Corn had an advancing tendency. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report Flour dull, but steady at last quoted rates. Wheat steady and closed firm; Red, 9s. 3d.@9s. 10d.; White, 9s. 6d.@ 11s. 6d. Corn, under a better demand, had advanced 3d.@6d.; Yellow, 31s. @32. 6d. ℘ quarter.

Liverpool, *via* Queenstown, Dec. 18, 1859.

The Breadstuffs market was quiet yesterday.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Liverpool Provision market was dull. Bigland, Athya & Co., Richardson & Co., James McHenry and others report Beef quiet, and inferior qualities declined 2s. 6d. Pork dull; repacked mess, 50s. Bacon quiet; new middles wanted; Cumberland dull at 48s. Lard dull, and quotations nominal at 55s.@56s. Tallow quiet; butchers' nominal at 56s.

Liverpool, *via* Queenstown, Sunday, Dec. 18.

The Provision market, yesterday, was dull.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports Ashes steady at 27s. for Pots, and 27s. 6d. for Pearls. Sugar buoyant, and and some descriptions slightly higher. Coffee firm, and exporting descriptions a trifle higher. Rice quiet. Bark—Sales unimportant. Fish Oils unchanged. Cod Oil, £30. Linseed Oil—Holders demand an advance. Resin dull at 4s.@4s. 2d. for common, but the market closed firm. Spirits Turpentine dull at 33s. 9d. @34s. Tea advanced ½d.@1d., under a better demand.

LONDON MARKETS.

Barings' circular reports Breadstuffs quiet but steady. Iron dull at £5 10s. for both Rails and Bars; Pig firm at 57s. 6d.@57s. 9d. Sugar firm and 6d. higher. Tea slightly higher; Congou, 1s. 2¼d. Rice steady at an advance of 1s. Spirits Turpentine steady at 34s. 6d. Tallow firmer; sales at 57s. 6d. Fish Oils quiet. Linseed Oil drooping; sales at 27s. 6d. Saltpetre slightly higher. Tin advanced 3s. for English.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Friday at 95⅝@95¾ for account, ex dividend.

The Bullion in the Bank of England had increased £3,000.

The rates for money were unchanged, and the supply abundant.

Barings' circular quotes Bar Silver 5s. 2d. Dollars nominal at 5s 1½d. Eagles, 76s. 4d.

London, Saturday evening (*via* Queenstown.)

Consols closed at 95½@95¾ for account, ex dividend.

HAVRE MARKET.

For the week ending with Dec. 14. Cotton—Sales of the week, 5,000 bales; stock, 27,000 bales. Prices easier but quotations unchanged; New-Orleans *tres ordinaire*, 112f.; do. bas, 107f. Breadstuffs dull but steady, except Corn, which had a declining tendency. Ashes dull, and quotations barely maintained. Coffee quiet. Oils unchanged. Lard steady. Sugar firm. Whalebone—Sales unimportant.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Baring Brothers report sales of United States 5's at 95: State stocks scarce.

Massachusetts 5's, bonds	102	@102¼
Maryland 5's, bonds	—	@ 97
Pennsylvania 5's	84	@ 85
Do. bonds of 1877	86	@ 87
New York Central shares	74	@ 76
Illinois Central shares.........discount	—	@ 39¾
Erie Railroad shares	—	@ 13
Illinois Central 7's, 1860, (Freeland)	—	@ 78

Bell & Co. report the American stocks market quiet but steady.

United States 6 ℘ cent. Bonds, 1868	99	@101
United States 5 ℘ cent. Bonds	94½	@ 95
Alabama 5 ℘ cent. Bonds	75	@ 77
Kentucky 6 ℘ cent. Bonds, 1868–72	92	@ 94
Maryland 5 ℘ cent. Bonds	95	@ 97
Massachusetts 5 ℘ cent. Bonds	101½	@102½
Mississippi Union Bank Bonds	14	@ 16
Ohio 6 ℘ cent. Stock, 1876	97	@ 98
Pennsylvania 5 ℘ cent. Bonds	83	@ 85
Pennsylvania 5 ℘ cent. Bonds, 1877	86	@ 87
South Carolina 5 ℘ cent. Bonds	85	@ 87
Tennessee 6 ℘ cent. Bonds	83	@ 84
Virginia 6 ℘ cent. Bonds, 1886	86	@ 88
Virginia 5 ℘ cent. Bonds, 1888	84	@ 86
Montreal City 6 ℘ cent. Bonds	80	@ 82
Illinois Central 7 ℘ cent. Freelands, 1860	88	@ 90
Illinois Central 7 ℘ cent.	77½	@ 78½
Illinois Central 6 ℘ cent.	75	@ 78
Illinois Central Shares.........dis.	40	@ 38
Michigan Central 8 ℘ cent., 1869	—	@ 80
Michigan Central Shares	35	@ 40
New-York Central 6 ℘ cent.	84	@ 85
New-York Central 7 ℘ cent.	93	@ 95
New-York Central Shares	73	@ 75
New-York and Erie 7 ℘ cent., 1st Mort.	81	@ 83
New-York and Erie 7 ℘ ct. 3d Mort.	65	@ 66
New-York and Erie Convertibles	33	@ 35
New-York and Erie Shares	12	@ 13
Panama Railroad Bonds	—	@ 99
Panama Railroad 2nd Mort.	97	@ 99
Pennsylvania Central 6 ℘ c., 1st M.	90	@ 92

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE AFFAIR OF HONOR.

Correspondence between Mr. Branch and Mr. Grow.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

STATEMENT OF HON. L. O'B. BRANCH.

Washington, Saturday, Dec. 31.

In the House of Representatives, on Thursday last, the following colloquy occurred between Mr. Grow, of Pennsylvania, and myself:

Mr. Grow—And had the gentleman from North Carolina, (Mr. Branch,) been as familiar with constitutional law and parliamentary precedents as his long practice in legislation would have led us to suppose he could have found sufficient and abundant reasons to justify my conduct and that of a majority of the House, without violating all parliamentary and gentlemanly courtesies that are recognized in all deliberative bodies, by impugning the motives of his peer and charging sordid and selfish considerations as the moving motive and cause of our action.

Mr. Branch—I desire to ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania whether I am to understand his language as imputing to me any conduct that was ungentlemanly.

Mr. Grow—I said that the gentleman violated all parliamentary and gentlemanly courtesies that are recognized in all deliberative assemblies. It needs no reference to parliamentary law to know that. The first rule of parliamentary law is, that no gentleman has the right to impugn the motives of another.

Mr. Branch—I desire to ask the gentleman whether he means by that language to impute to me any conduct that is ungentlemanly.

Mr. Grow—I ask the gentleman to refer to his own language and see what he thinks.

Mr. Branch—I demand of the gentleman from Pennsylvania to know whether he means by that language to impute to me any conduct that is ungentlemanly or unbecoming.

Mr. Grow—The gentleman charged the other day that I had defeated the Post-office Appropriation bill, in order to compel the President of the United States to call an extra session of Congress. I say that such an imputation on my motives was not gentlemanly under parliamentary law.

Mr. Branch—I repeat the question which I have already asked the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Whether his design in those remarks was to impute to me any conduct unbecoming a gentleman? A failure to respond I shall assume to be an affirmative answer.

Mr. Grow—Mr. Clerk, I talk the language of the gentleman. What I have said on it is plain English, and there it stands. The gentleman the other day impugned my motives of action on the Post-office bill. The impugnment of motives in a legislative body is everywhere regarded, not only as unparliamentary, but as ungentlemanly under Parliamentary practice and law.

Mr. Branch—I repeat that the gentleman has not responded to my inquiry, and that I shall take his failure to respond as an affirmative answer.

Mr. Grow—The gentleman can take what he pleases.

Mr. Branch—I shall do so.

Immediately after the occurrence, I addressed to Mr. Grow, and handed to my friend Mr. Winslow, a note of which the following is a copy:

MR. BRANCH TO MR. GROW.

Washington City, Dec. 29, 1859.

Sir: Will you please name a time and place outside the District of Columbia, in which you will receive from me a communication in writing?

L. O'B. BRANCH.

To Hon. Galusha A. Grow.

On the copy of this note retained, is an indorsement by Mr. Winslow, in these words:

"The note of which this is a copy was handed to me by Mr. Branch, after the colloquy between him and Mr. Grow. No opportunity occurred of delivering it without attracting undue attention, until I met Mr. Grow at the Capitol on Friday.

WARREN WINSLOW."

During Friday evening I received from Mr. Grow, through Hon. R. G. Fenton, of New-York, a reply, of which the following is a copy:

Washington City, Dec. 30, 1859—7 o'clock P. M.

Sir: Your note of 29th inst. was placed in my hands, by your friend Gov. Winslow, at 12 o'clock today. I know of nothing that makes it necessary for me to name a time and place outside the District of Columbia to receive from you a communication in writing. Your note was, doubtless, as nothing else has occured between us, based upon remarks made by me in debate in the House of Representatives, in reply to your speech impugning my motives and the integrity of my acts as a legislator. On that ocacsion I used no language in violation of Parliamentary law, and none not warranted by your remarks thus impugning my conduct. If your note is to be considered of a hostile character, then I have this to reply: Regarding dueling as at variance with the precepts of the Christian religion and the sentiments of a Christian people, and it being prohibited and declared a crime by the laws enacted by the body of which we are members, I cannot recognize it as a justifiable mode of settling difficulties among men, even in cases of unwarranted provocation. But my personal rights and the freedom of debate guaranteed by the Constitution I shall defend whenever they are assailed.

Respectfully yours,

GALUSHA A. GROW.

To Hon. L. O'B. Branch.

By those who are acquainted with the penal code of this District, to which my attention is drawn by Mr. Grow in his letter, it will be readily understood that no other course is left me than to publish this narrative, and leave the whole matter to the impartial judgment of honorable men of all sections of the country.

L. O'B. BRANCH.

Death of Judge Blackford of the Court of Claims—Our Claims Against Spain—A Reform in the Neutrality Laws—The Indian Reserves—England has Ceded the Bay Islands to Honduras.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington City, Monday, Jan. 2.

Hon Judge Blackford of the Court of Claims, died in this city last evening of pneumonia.

Grand preparations have been made for the carnival to-morrow in both private and official circles. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Sunday, Jan. 1.

Information has been received from Madrid by which it appears that our Minister to that Court is encouraged to believe that our claims against Spain are now in a position for adjustment. The official correspondence seems to justify this conclusion.

Prominent members of Congress are privately discussing the propriety and justice of amending the existing laws which authorized the President to repel Indian incursions and foreign invasion, and to suppress armed expeditions organized in this country against foreign States with which we are at peace, so as to make the principle applicable to our own States, with a view to protect one from invasion by persons from another, and to punish the abettors of such offences. Legislation on this subject has been suggested by the recent Harper's Ferry raid, and a bill for this purpose will probably be introduced in the Senate at an early day.

It appears from a letter from Commissioner of Indian Affairs Greenwood to the Governor of Kansas, that there is scarcely an Indian reserve anywhere that is exempt from the trespass of the whites, and he is firm in his determination to prosecute those who have encroached on the main reserve in Kansas, and says the time has arrived when the Government must maintain its treaty stipulations with the Indians.

Official information has been received here that England has concluded a treaty with Honduras, by which the Bay Islands are ceded to that Republic. There now remains to be adjusted only the less important question of the surrender of the Mosquito Protectorate by Great Britain to Nicaragua to complete the settlement of the differences between England and the United States, growing out of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, on the basis to which the two Governments have heretofore agreed. That Mr. Wyke will succeed in concluding the pending treaty with Nicaragua, does not admit of a doubt.

Washington, Saturday, Dec. 31.

Mr. Branch was arrested, late last night, on a warrant issued by Justice Down, on the charge of being about to make arrangements to leave the District of Columbia, for the purpose of engaging in a hostile combat with Mr. Grow, and was held to bail in the sum of $5,000 for his appearance for further examination on Tuesday.

Mr. Grow had yesterday engaged a hackman to call at a place designated to take him and his party at 3 o'clock this morning, in the direction of Silver Spring, Md. The hackman did not keep the secret, and hence the arrest. The principal friend of Mr. Branch was Mr. Winslow, and of Mr. Grow, Mr. Fenton.

Mr. Grow was arrested this forenoon, and gave bail in $5,000 to keep the peace, and not leave the District to fight a duel.

Señor Don [illegible] Bello yesterday presented his credentials to the Secretary of State, and was received as *Chargé d'Affaires* from the republic of Chili to this Government.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

An Important Decision in the Courts of California—Mining Interests—Interesting from Oregon and British Columbia—Sandwich Islands and the Whaling Fleet.

By the Overland Mail.

Jefferson City, Saturday, Dec. 31.

The Overland Mail, with California dates of the 9th inst., reached here at noon to-day. Three passengers came in the mail stages.

Arrived at San Francisco, Dec. 7, ship *Milwaukee*, from Melbourne *viâ* Honolulu. Sailed 8th, ship *Daring*, for Jarvis Island.

There had been no foreign arrivals, or from the domestic and Atlantic ports, since the last mail.

Business at San Francisco was even more dull for the week ending on the 9th inst. than the previous one. Sales were confined to jobbing lots, and it was utterly impossible to move goods to any greater extent. The demand from the country was exceedingly slack.

A continuance of the fine weather which was prevailing was needed to improve business. All the markets were drooping. For provisions and candles the tendency favored buyers. Eight hundred firkins of old butter were sold at auction at 9c.@13⅝c. ℘ lb. June butter was lower, and 30c.@32½c. may be called the fair quotation for it. The shipments from the Isthmus prejudiced the market, and if continued the article would not bring over than cost figures. Clear Pork in barrels was worth $17 50, and in half-barrels $9 50. Lard was quiet. Bacon and Hams were very dull, and no activity was looked for in the market for the next sixty days.

On the morning of Dec. 5, just before taking his departure for the Atlantic States, Judge Hoffman, of the United States District Court, filed an opinion confirming what is known as the Sherreback claim to 24,000 square feet of land on Rincon Hill and contiguous thereto, being some of the most valuable property in the City of San Francisco. The claim is based on what purports to be a Mexican grant to one Sherreback in 1845. It was rejected in 1855, by the United States Board of Land Commissioners, who were appointed to settle land claims in California. From this decision an appeal was taken to the District Court. The people had lost sight of the suit, supposing the claim to be fraudulent and worthless, and so the matter went by default. The unexpected confirmation of the claim by Judge Hoffman produced the most intense excitement; but after a day or two the parties interested took the principal part of the blame upon themselves, and have since gone to work in earnest to get the case reopened, when new testimony will be introduced, which, it is believed, will defeat the claim. The property covered by grant is now worth fifteen hundred thousand dollars, and its prospective value is immense. Already the most elegant private residences in the city are erected upon it.

The Coroner's inquest on the body of Elbridge Gerry Paige ("Dow, Jr.") resulted in a verdict of "death from intemperance." It was previously supposed that he had committed suicide.

The report has obtained in San Francisco that the late Senator Broderick left a will, which will be forthcoming whenever the administrator on his estate is appointed.

Judge Harvey, of Calaveras County, has decided that the owner of a piece of land, to which he had a perfect title, is also the owner of the mineral on said land. He accordingly decided in favor of ousting some of the miners who were digging on the ground in question for gold. The case will be appealed to the Supreme Court, and bring before our highest tribunal a test question of vast importance to the mining interest of California.

A silver mine has been discovered in Santa Cruz County, the ore yielding eighty-two dollars to the ton.

A trail over the mountains from Placerville to Carson Valley has been opened since the heavy snows, and loaded teams pass over it without difficulty.

FROM UTAH.

A suit had been commenced in the United States District Court for the western district of Utah, now in session at Carson Valley, to determine the conflicting interests of several claimants to an original silver-mine known as the Comstock lead. The plaintiffs swear that already seven hundred thousand dollars' worth of ore has been taken from the mine, and those now working it are daily taking twenty thousand dollars' worth.

FROM OREGON AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

By the steamer *Columbia*, dates to the 26th ult. had been received from Southern Oregon. New gold-mines were continually being discovered in that portion of the State.

The Jacksonville *Sentinel* reports a new gold field in the vicinity of Galesburgh, which prospects quite richly, causing a rush there by miners.

The miners at Jackson, Poor Man's Creek, Applegate and Whisky Creek were doing well, and it was thought that at least five hundred miners were at work in the vicinity of Willamette.

The steamer *Pacific* arrived at San Francisco, from British Columbia, on the morning of the 9th instant, with one hundred and fifty-one passengers.

Dates from Victoria are to the 5th inst., from Washington Territory to the 3d inst., and from Oregon to the 30th ult.

The news from Washington Territory and Oregon is unimportant.

Mining operations throughout British Columbia had closed for the Winter, on account of cold weather. The miners were leaving for Victoria and California to spend the Winter, with the expressed determination of returning again in the Spring, as latterly they have been very successful.

Mrs. Cameron, wife of the Chief Justice of the Colony, and sister of Gov. Douglass, died on the 26th of November at Esquimalt.

This mail brings 16,000 letters, three times the number ever brought before at one time.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The dates from the Sandwich Islands are to the 10th of November, by the ship *Milwaukee*.

The ship *Josiah Bradley* arrived at Honolulu, Nov. 5, from Boston, and has been chartered to load with guano at Baker's Island and then proceed to Hampton Roads.

The Danish bark *Maria* had been chartered to take oil and bone for Bremen.

The bark *Josephine* arrived at Honolulu from a cruise, and Baker's and Jarvis' Islands.

A wharf of four hundred feet, with a rail track, had been erected at Baker's Island to facilitate the loading of guano.

The ship *Bradford* had about commenced loading when the *Josephine* left.

The ship *Flying Dragon* sailed from Honolulu, Nov. 7, for Baker's Island, and was to be followed by the *Josiah Bradley*.

The King's private secretary, Mr. Neilson, who was recently dangerously wounded by his Majesty while in a fit of jealousy, was in a very precarious condition, and the King had gone to Lahaina to watch the symptoms of his victim, being very solicitous for his recovery.

A recent assessment shows that the total valuation of all the real estate and personal property in the Hawaiian Kingdom is over seven millions of dollars. The total amount of taxes levied for general purposes was $70,015; for the schools, $33,568; and for the roads, $30,247.

Up to Nov. 9, seventy-seven whale ships had arrived from the Arctic and Kodiak fleets with a total catch of 24,735 bbls. of oil, averaging 461 to each vessel; fifty-six from the Ochotsk fleet, with 3,003 bbls. averaging 607 to each vessel, and four vessels from the sperm whale grounds, with 1,140 bbls. Sixty-nine more vessels were expected before all the fleet of 1859 was in. Oil at Honolulu was to 43c. a gallon.

The Bangor Banks.

THE ATTEMPT TO DISCREDIT THE NOROMBEGA BANK.

Bangor, Saturday, Dec. 31.

It is understood here that several interested parties are determined to bring the Bangor banks into disrepute for purposes of speculation. The banks were never on a better footing than at present, and there are no grounds for fears that the bills are not perfectly good. They are all abundantly able and ready to redeem their circulation, except the Norombega, which is in the hands of receivers. The trouble with the Norombega Bank was caused entirely by transactions of the cashier, unknown to the President and directors, but the assets of the bank are said to be sufficient to redeem the bills.

From the Bangor Evening Times, Dec. 22.

No very satisfactory light is yet thrown upon the transactions of this institution. It is said that some $15,000 more of the bills of the bank were found in its possession last evening than were there in the morning, and that the deficit is reduced to about $20,000. The amount of the deposits is about $25,000, and of loans $128,000. The paper securities in the bank are said to be good, and the cashier's bonds for $20,000 are also responsible. The public are assured by some that the bill-holders will be protected, and that the depositors will be paid, all which we hope will prove true. The Cashier assures his bondsmen that they will not suffer loss. On the other hand, as the Cashier, who has been running the bank on his own hook, is not ready to disclose all he knows of its affairs, and the corporation has not been able to ascertain definitely the amount of bills which are out, which the records do not show, it may turn out to be very large. We understand that the engravers are to be inquired of as to the amount of bills which have been furnished. We have no wish to unnecessarily alarm the public, but until the cashier chooses to enlighten it through the bank directors, it is impossible to quiet apprehension, and assure the public of any great degree of soundness in the concern. Whether the cashier's hesitancy in explaining how and to what extent he has used the bank for the accommodation of others, is caused by delay in hearing from a functionary at Augusta, we are not informed. There has been a peck of Norombega money money there recently.

The Weather at Baltimore.

Baltimore, Sunday, Jan. 1.

The weather has been intensely cold all day, the thermometer indicating but 10° above Zero. The harbor is filled with ice. There is also considerable ice in the Potomac, and the Southern mail boat failed to connect at Washington this evening.

The ship *Silver Star* got aground at the mouth of the Patapsco during the late storm, and will have to be lightened before she will come off.

Fire in Newport.

Providence, Saturday, Dec. 31.

The Touro cotton mill, at Newport, was totally destroyed by fire, this morning. It worked about ten thousand spindles, and was in first-rate condition. It was owned by Wm. W. Bishop, of Providence, and leased by Lippit & Co., of this city. The loss is not less than $60,000, and is insured in Providence.

Explosion of a Locomotive.

Augusta, Ga., Saturday, Dec. 31.

The locomotive named Oconee exploded at Marietta, Ga., on Thursday. Thomas Cobb, the conductor, and a fireman were killed; Mr. Floyd, the engineer, and others were injured.

The Thorndike Will Case.

Boston, Saturday, Dec. 31.

The Thorndike Will case has been withdrawn from the Courts by an amicable settlement among the parties interested.

Commerce of Mobile.

Mobile, Friday, Dec. 30.

Imports of past eleven months	$812,945
Imports of previous twelve months	634,625
Exports of past eleven months	25,810,800
Exports of previous twelve months	28,553,735

Markets by Telegraph.

Cincinnati, Saturday, Dec. 31.

Flour unchanged; demand limited. Whisky dull at 21½c. Hogs buoyant, at $6@$6 80. Receipts of three days, 2,000. Provisions buoyant Mess Pork active at $16@$16 25, but holders ask $16 50@$17. Lard 10c. Green Meats firmer. Bacon held at 7⅛@9¼c.

New-Orleans, Friday, Dec. 30.

Cotton—Sales to-day 10,500 bales, at 10⅝c.@10⅞c. for Middling; sales of the week, 74,500 bales; receipts of last week, 80,000 bales, against 83,500 the same time last year. Exports, 78,000 bales. Receipts ahead of last year, 205,000 bales; receipts at all Southern ports ahead of last year, 355,000 bales; stock at New-Orleans, 481,000 bales.

Mobile, Friday, Dec. 30.

Cotton—Sales to-day 2,500 bales at 10½c. for middling. Sales of the week, 32,500 bales. Receipts last week, 36,500 bales against 37,000 the same time last year. Receipts ahead of last year, 93,325 bales. Stock at Mobile, 219,500 bales. Weekly exports, 986,000. Freights of Cotton to Liverpool, ⅜d.

Mobile, Friday, Dec. 30.

Exchange on London, 7@7⅞ per cent. premium. Exchange on New-York, ¾@1 per cent.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Dec. 31.

Flour quiet. Wheat steady. Corn firm; sales of new Yellow at 75c. Oats steady. Whisky better; sales at 26½c.@27¼c.

Baltimore, Saturday, Dec. 31.

Flour quiet; Howard-street, $5 25. No Wheat offered; prices unchanged. Corn firm, at 70c.@72c. for White, and 80c. for Yellow. Provisions dull; Mess Pork, $16 50; Bacon Sides, 9¾c. Whisky dull, at 26½c. for Ohio.

Exchanges.

Baltimore, Saturday, Dec. 31.

Sight Exchange on New-York unchanged.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS.

The Peace and Stability of the Union—Mutual Duties of the North and the South.

Remarks of Mr. H. J. Raymond at the Troy Union Meeting, Dec. 28, 1859.

Mr. President and Fellow-Citizens: I can truly say with the eloquent and accomplished gentleman—your own townsman—who first addressed you this evening, that this is the first occasion upon which I have ever had the pleasure of addressing an audience composed like this. It is the first "Union-saving" meeting I ever had the honor or the pleasure of attending. The only thing I have to regret in connection with it is the fact, that I am compelled to present myself before you without having made any preparation whatever for addressing you on this occasion. I regret this, not for lack of topics or, of something to say upon them, for he must be a stammering patriot who can find nothing to say upon such a theme as this, [applause,] but simply because I am unable to present my thoughts with the method and order calculated to give them most effect.

We are here, not as partisans, though I take it we are all, or most of us, connected actively with one or other of the great political parties of the country; but we are here to-night as patriots, for the special purpose of moderating and checking the excesses of our party zeal. [Applause.] It is good, in my judgment, at all times to moderate the zeal by which we are apt to be impelled, when in the pursuit of any partisan object whatever. When party-heats and party-fervors rise highest, they should be checked rather than encouraged; and certainly, in the present state of public feeling, he must be indifferent to public events, or regardless of the public welfare, who thinks the excitement of the public mind needs fuel for the flame, or who fans that excitement, and strives to rouse to still greater fury the flames which are spreading from one section of the country to the other. [Applause.] I am happy to hear the assurances which have been given on all sides to-night,—by your honored and illustrious Chairman, and by those who have addressed you—that the Union is not in danger, and will not be dissolved. I hope and trust in God, and in the patriotism of my fellow-citizens, that this is so. [Applause.] And yet, I must say, I cannot feel so absolutely certain that this Union will never be dissolved. What is this Union? It is an association,—a voluntary political association,—of confederated States,—an association formed with certain well-defined objects and purposes, and resting for its basis upon certain principles and compacts by which alone it can be sustained and made perpetual. Now, I know nothing pertaining to this confederation which distinguishes it materially from others which have fallen, and certainly I know none which would insure, against all influences, and under all contingencies, its indissolubility. And why should not the American confederation at some time or other, under the operation of adequate causes, dissolve as those of ancient times and of the middle ages have done, when the time comes and due provocation is given? Like causes always produce like effects. Adequate causes may certainly dissolve the American Union, and it is our duty to see that these causes do not arise.

We are told, Mr. President, that this is only the ordinary cry of "Disunion" which precedes a Presidential election—that it is the old story of crying "Wolf" to create alarm, and under cover of that alarm to carry out party purposes. I hope it is nothing more; but we must remember that even in that fable the wolf did come after all, and the folly of the shepherd consisted, not so much in paying attention to the false alarm, as in paying no attention to the true alarm when the danger really came. And although in the past, the cries of disunion that have been raised were without result, and we therefore hope there is no danger now, yet I confess that I see many things which make the cries of alarm more portentous now than on any occasion heretofore. I see a party in one section of the country proclaiming the deliberate purpose of dissolving the Union; prominent men in and out of Congress, who are aiming distinctly and avowedly at that result; and this itself is a significant and a startling fact. That party has existed for years. Though small and powerless hitherto, we find it gaining strength from the sympathy it has excited among the people of the Southern States. We see Southern Legislatures making preparations for a dissolution of the Union; we see them appropriating money to put themselves in a position of defence,—against what? Against that portion of the confederacy which will become, to them, if their plans are carried out, a foreign nation. Do these things indicate nothing? Are they not symptoms that danger lurks somewhere, and that this Union is in greater peril than ever before?—that there is reason for apprehension? Hitherto the leaders in this disunion movement in the Southern States, have been ahead of the public sentiment of their section, and have endeavored to arouse that sentiment to a point which should sustain their factious and treasonable movements at Washington. Until the present time, I have always believed that the Southern people were not excited and did not share the alarm, or sympathize with the threats of disunion which were made by their representatives at the Capital. I believe now that this feeling pervades to a very great extent the great body of the people in many of the Southern States. True, I am assured differently by friends, who say that this is the old cry—that the people of the South do not share the sentiment—that it is merely the usual clamor of partisans at the Capital, seeking thereby the promotion of their party ends—and that their constituents do not share their sentiments or countenance their menaces. But I must be allowed to judge for myself—and my opinions have not been formed without careful and somewhat extensive inquiries. It is a part of my daily duty to observe and study the manifestations of public opinion in all parts of the United States. I have had the pleasure of conversing with gentlemen from nearly all the Southern States, and of corresponding with conservative men in that section of the Union, and they, one and all, say that this is not a factitious statement, but that the feeling pervades the whole body of the Southern people. Even the men who were the most conservative in this matter until the past three months are now seriously considering the chances, and dangers, and advantages of severing their political connection with the Northern States. These, gentlemen, in my view, are serious facts. They demand our attention—and require us to study the causes which have led to this state of feeling.

What is the cause of this remarkable change of feeling on the part of our Southern brethren? The immediate cause is the invasion of Virginia by John Brown, for the purpose of liberating her slaves and exciting a servile insurrection on Southern soil. That act was a paltry crime in itself, as it has been represented here to-night; but it has not proved to be a petty or contemptible thing in its influence on the public sentiment of the South. It did strike alarm and terror to the hearts of the whole Southern region, and if we would but put ourselves in the condition of that community, and imagine the state of social affairs that exists there, we shall see abundant reason for the wide-spread alarm which has since made its appearance, especially in the State of Virginia, but to a greater or less extent throughout all the slave-holding States. Here, we sit, each under his own vine and fig tree, living in large communities, with none to molest or make us afraid. But, unhappily, it is not so in the Southern section of this Union. They live upon the verge of a vast volcano, and they know perfectly well the danger to which they are exposed. They know that the leaders of that invasion were men from the Northern States, and the mass of the people believe that the Northern States are ready again to turn loose upon them the emissaries of Abolitionism, to put themselves at the head of the slaves in rebellion. The South is in peril, and any one who recalls the history of negro insurrections in St. Domingo and wherever else they have occurred, can conceive the horror that overspread the Southern States when the news of John Brown's invasion became known. But I know, and you know, that the Southern people misapprehend—greatly misapprehend the facts of the case, when they suppose that John Brown and his party were the advance guard of a Northern movement, whose object is to abolish Slavery;—[loud applause]—and for my part, I do not believe there is the slightest danger of any renewal of such attempts, and most assuredly there is no danger that such attempts will be sustained by any considerable portion of the people of the Northern States. [Applause.] But bear in mind that the South know very little of us except from what they see of our public demonstrations; and what did they see following the invasion of John Brown? What demonstrations took place which were accessible to the Southern eye? From one end of the North to the other meetings were held—meetings of ultra Abolitionists, rejoicing in the invasion, and declaring that it was only the first blow struck at the existence of Slavery. These meetings were attended and addressed by some of the most accomplished orators of the Northern States, who took the ground that the invasion was justifiable in the sight of God and man. A very few Northern pulpits echoed these sentiments, a few Presses glorified the act and canonized the actors; movements were set on foot and urged with vehemence, and even with menaces, demanding clemency or pardon for the offenders; and while for myself I wished and still wish that the State of Virginia had felt strong enough to turn Brown and his companions loose, saying to them, "We fear not your invasion; we send you back to tell the North that not a single slave whom you sought to emancipate has followed you, or joined your standard," I yet cannot say that Virginia committed any wrong—certainly none against us or against the Union—in hanging upon the highest gibbet within her limits every actor in that mad crusade. [Loud applause and a few hisses.]

They tell us the Union is in no danger. That may be so, but what is the Union? Is it a mere accumulation—a mere body of States bound together by a paper constitution, and held together by constraint and force? Is such the Union that our fathers founded and committed to ourselves and all coming generations? Are we to be satisfied with a Union which exists merely on paper? But what sort of a Union have we to-day? What Northern man can go into a Southern State without subjecting himself to a suspicion to which recent events have given color—that he is an emissary against their peace, endeavoring to incite insurrection among their slaves? What freedom of speech is there in the Southern States? What freedom of action anywhere in the South for Northern men? What harmony of feeling and sentiment exists between the Northern and Southern sections of our Confederacy upon the great topic which divides them? You must all concede, whatever may be your memories of the past and whatever your hopes of the future, that there is as little good feeling and harmony existing between the North and South to-day as there is between England and France; and if the same system of mutual crimination and re-crimination that has prevailed between the two sections of this Confederacy, had been carried on between England and France, for a series of years, all the paper constitutions in the world—all the alliances offensive and defensive that could be made between two governments, would not have prevented those nations for a single day from plunging into a fierce and deadly war. [Applause.]

And that, gentlemen, is the state of feeling that exists now in this country. Yet we are told that the Union is in no danger. We may, it is true, keep the forms of Union—the skeleton and outline of a Confederacy, in spite of this mutual distrust and animosity. But are we never to have anything better than this? Are we never to have the old feelings of amity and good will restored between the North and South, and again go marching hand in hand as a band of brothers, aiming at the same proud result, glorying in the same liberties, seeking one common destiny for all, liberty of speech and liberty of action everywhere? [Loud applause.] If we are not, then sever the Union as soon as you please. Nobody cares for a Union that gives us none of the blessings which the Union was designed to secure for ourselves and our posterity. [Applause.]

Now, there are causes for all this. They have been dwelt upon at considerable length by the gentlemen who have preceded me; with much that has been said upon this point I cordially agree, and it is not my business here to protest against what in these proceedings may not have met my full approbation and concurrence.

But there is this to be said, and I am here to say it—that *both sections have duties to perform in the common effort to restore peace and harmony to our common country*. [Applause.] Each section must do its duty, if it expects to enjoy the blessings of union. That Union was made for all sections alike. Each must tolerate many things which it may not be able to approve in the opinions and prejudices and conduct of the other. Each must be prepared to concede the rights of the other. Each should be ready to come forward in the proper spirit, waive some of its extreme demands or claims, and even something of its rights, in order to preserve this Union for the whole. [Applause.] The South must, like the North, make up its mind to look at certain things as fixed facts in the Constitution of the United States. It must recognize certain things as beyond its control. The South insists, in order that the Union may be preserved, that the North shall obey the compacts of the Union, that the North shall concede to the South its rights. [Applause.] The South is right in making that demand, and the North has that duty to perform. [Loud applause.] First and foremost, the South has a right to demand of us that *we shall let her alone*. [Applause.] That we shall not meddle with her domestic institutions—that we shall not seek to tamper with her laws—that we shall not seek to incite her slaves to insurrection. It is our duty to see that this immunity from hostile interference is secured to the South. If we are not prepared to do that, we are not prepared to preserve the Union. [Loud applause.] It is very well to cite, and I promptly admit, the extreme difficulties which the South would experience in disengaging herself from the North. I can readily see that she would by such an act make bad worse. Separated from the Union she could not long exist in peace, for soon she would be plunged into the horrors of that servile insurrection which even now she dreads so much. At the same time, I know that the great body of Southern men are brave, high-spirited, sensitive to injustice, and that they would face any danger, rather than yield to force and be trodden under foot by those whom they had once loved as brethren. I know that when the public mind is excited—when its passions are aroused, it is idle to attempt to reason with it, or to expect cool and considerate action so long as such a state of mind exists. The danger is not that Southern men will sit down calmly, and, upon a cool and deliberate calculation of the consequences to themselves and their posterity, decide upon dissolution,—but that, in the heat and fervor of their resentments, in some moment when passion has taken the place of reason and thrown all estimate of results to the winds, they will plunge into some mad commitment,—take some rash and headlong step, from which their sense of honor will then forbid them to recede. [Applause.]

I am prepared to go still further, and to look even the consequences of such action as this full in the face. Even if the Union should be dissolved, if peace could still be preserved, I should have little fear that liberty would be extinguished forever, or that the social fabric which we have reared in this northern portion of the Continent would rush into instant and remediless ruin. Even if there were two nations where now there is but one, the course of nature would remain the same,—the laws of nature would still prevail, and we might still preserve much of our local freedom and prosperity. The sun would still rise, the stars hold on their courses, and the earth still revolve on its axis. The Ohio would continue to run into the Mississippi, the Mississippi into the gulf and the gulf into the open sea. All the great channels of commerce and human activity would remain open as before. The South would still grow cotton, and sell it wherever she could find for it the best market and the highest price; our manufacturers would still push their fabrics into the open markets of the world, and sell to everybody everywhere, under the same laws of supply and demand which now pervade the commercial word. But even then, under the best state of affairs which can be supposed, a dissolution of the Union would be disastrous to all our hopes of large and lasting power, and would sever a thousand nerves of social and political brotherhood which contribute so largely now to the happiness and prosperity of this great Republic. But a peaceful separation is impossible. Even if it should be decided on, and all the details should be satisfactorily arranged, and the two Governments put into harmonious activity, how long would it be before invasion from one side would provoke quick retaliation from the other? The hostility to Slavery—so strong even now under all the restraints of the Constitution,—would be tenfold stronger and more aggressive when those restraints should be removed. John Browns would spring up like a harvest of dragon's teeth, and servile insurrections would soon add their black and bloody carnage to the horrors of a foreign war.

As we wish, then, to avert these fearful calamities from our common country, we of the North owe it to the South to let her domestic institutions alone. This country is not a consolidated nation. We are not responsible for everything that takes place within the limits of the United States. We have nothing to do with the laws of the Southern States. We are sovereign in our own dominions, and South Carolina is equally sovereign in hers. We had the right to abolish Slavery when we did, and South Carolina has an equal right, under the Constitution of our country, to maintain Slavery if she chooses to do so. [Applause.] The fundamental basis upon which this government rests is that local affairs shall be left to local authorities, and that the General Government shall attend only to that which concerns the whole Confederacy. The Union was formed mainly for defence—defence against foreign nations. It grew out of the necessities of the country in time of war. It was mainly meant to so consolidate the interests of the different members of the Union as to ensure the safety of the country in such emergencies. It was not formed to regulate the local affairs of any portion of this confederacy. If we are inclined to hold and act upon the opposite opinion, we must change our notions of constitutional law, and consent that every Southern State shall be not only in name but in fact absolutely sovereign over her own local affairs. [Applause.] It is our duty to see that no such invasion as that of John Brown is ever made against the peace of a Southern State. [Loud applause.] It was our business to have prevented that invasion. It went from our borders—it went forth from our territory, and was made up of our citizens, though I do not mean to hold the North responsible for it. I regard John Brown's invasion as a mere remnant and offshoot of the Kansas crusade. He had come fresh from Kansas, where he had been engaged in the civil strife which raged there, and he looked upon his attack on Virginia as a natural and legitimate prolongation of his Kansas warfare against Slavery. But whatever his view of the subject may have been, the act which followed it was as high a crime, as clear and distinct an invasion of Southern rights, as any individual could possibly commit, and as such deserved the punishment it received. [Applause.] It has shown us at the North, what we scarcely believed possible before, that an armed invasion may be set on foot within the limits of one State against the people and the laws of another; and we now owe it to ourselves and our common country,—we owe it to justice and to good faith, as well as to the Southern States, to take effective measures to prevent the recurrence of any such attempt. [Applause.] It is our duty, as members of this Confederacy, to forbid by law and to punish as a high crime, the organization within our limits of any armed invasion of any other State, for any cause or under any pretext whatever. And I am heartily rejoiced to see that one of the great political parties of the country, in its call for a National Convention, has distinctly recognized this duty, and declared itself in favor of "maintaining inviolate the rights of the States, and *defending the soil of every State and Territory from lawless invasion*." [Applause.] You remember, doubtless, the correspondence upon this point which took place lately between Gov. Wise and President Buchanan, in which the former asserted the existence of certain organized plots, the accumulation of arms, and the enrollment of men at certain points in Ohio and Pennsylvania for the invasion of Virginia and the rescue of John Brown,—and with characteristic fervor called upon the President to interpose for the defence of Virginia from the threatened invasion. The President replied that he had no power to do so—that existing laws authorized him only to protect a State from "*foreign* invasion and from incursions of the Indians,"—and that the danger in question did not fall under either of these heads. It seems, therefore, that it is no crime against either the General Government or against any State authority for persons within that State to organize armed expeditions against other States. But the invasion of Virginia by Brown shows that the offence is one which may arise; and I say, then, that it is the duty of the North to provide, either by Congressional action or by State Legislation, for preventing its recurrence by punishing, with the utmost severity, any man who may be concerned, directly or indirectly, in its perpetration. [Applause.]

Gen. Wool—They are bound to do it.

Mr. Raymond—As your Chairman remarks, they are *bound* to do it,—if not by the requirements of positive law, at least by the obligations and duties of national fraternity. It is the duty of every Northern State,—it is the duty of New-York, to provide by law for the arrest and punishment of every citizen who may set on foot within her limits, or may aid by men or money, any armed expedition against the domestic institutions or the local laws of any other State. [Applause.] These are among the the duties which devolve upon the North for the preservation of the Union and the peace of the country. Every Northern State is, moreover, bound by the positive and peremptory requirement of the Constitution, to make no law which shall discharge from his obligations of service any "fugitive" therefrom, who may seek refuge upon her soil. [Applause.] By what authority, or what shall be the specific provisions of the law under which such fugitive shall be "delivered up," this is not the time or the occasion to discuss;—but certainly no Northern State has a right to legislate, distinctly and deliberately, for the purpose of nullifying that provision;—the North owes it to the South to observe that portion of the compact in good faith.

A Voice—Where do you find that provision? [Loud cries of "Put him out," "Shut up," &c., with a partial scuffle and the appearance of the police.]

Mr. Raymond—There is no occasion for putting anybody out. You must recollect that it has recently been decided by high legal authority in Philadelphia, that any citizen at a public meeting has a right to take part in its proceedings, by hissing, by applause, or otherwise; and so far as I am concerned, I never present myself upon a public platform, to make an address, without being prepared to answer any proper question that may be put to me. [Loud applause.] I do not know that I fully caught the purport of the question; but as I understood it, it was where I found that provision which requires the North not to release any fugitive slave who may have escaped into free territory. I answer that I found it in the Constitution of the United States, and that seems to me comfortable and satisfactory authority. [Loud applause with a few hisses.]

A Voice—Bully for you. [Laughter.]

Mr. Raymond—So much for the duties and obligations of the North,—duties which she must perform practically and in good faith, if she desires to preserve not simply *a* Union—which may be held together by force and maintain the forms of a confederacy, but *the* Union which our fathers founded, cemented as they left it by the spirit of harmony and peace, by mutual toleration, and by common aspirations for a common good.

And now, on the other hand, the South has duties to perform towards this common confederacy. And in the first place, it is bound to recognize certain facts as points beyond its power of change or alteration. One of these facts, which the South must admit, if it would have any Union worth preserving, is this: *the great mass of the Northern people are not Pro-Slavery men, and cannot by any process of reasoning or coercion be made so.* [Applause.] That is a fixed fact, and must be recognized. Political action which ignores it will prove as futile as a machine which should ignore the law of gravitation. Neither you nor I are in favor of Slavery, as an abstract question. We do not believe that it is the best form of human society, and they cannot make us believe it, and they must not ask us to believe it. If it comes to this,—that the South will not have any Union unless we do believe it, we shall be compelled to bid adieu to the Union and the South together. [Applause.] There is no help for it; the human mind is so constituted that it must believe what its judgment dictates. If we thought Slavery to be right, and believed it to be a blessing, why did we abolish it? If we believed Slavery to be the natural and the best condition of the negro, why did we put him in an unnatural and in a worse condition? The very fact that the Northern States did abolish Slavery, shows that we did not believe that it was either right or expedient to continue the system; and that conviction we are not likely to change under any kind or degree of pressure whatever. What is the use then of pretending that we believe in Slavery, when everybody North and South knows that this is not the conviction of the North,—and when we cannot even deceive anybody by the false pretence? There is no escape from it,—the South must recognize and must tolerate this difference of opinion between the two sections of the Union. They must learn to make due allowance for the convictions, the prejudices even, of the Northern States upon this subject. They must recognize the right of the North, in spite of such differences of opinion, to a fair share in the Government of the country, and to the exercise of its constitutional powers in regard to the common territories of the Union. They cannot make the people of the North believe that it is either good policy or essentially right to extend Slavery into any new Territory of the United States. [Loud applause.] They must abandon that attempt; and the people of the North, on the other hand, in endeavoring to prevent that extension—in selecting the means by which it shall be done—must conform to the Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States, which is the supreme arbiter of all constitutional questions. [Applause.] In all sections we must tolerate a difference of opinion which we cannot overcome. We must not be too ready to impute bad motives to those who differ from us in opinion, or to charge each other with being traitors because we cannot think alike. The South must not charge the North with having designs against her peace because we do not agree with her. Let each section show, by its temper and its acts, that it has no design to trespass on the rights or disturb the peace of the other,—and then call upon the other to perform its part of the contract, and thus preserve our Union on that basis of peace and harmony which they as well as ourselves must regard as its only sure foundation. [Applause.]

Now, Sir, these Union meetings have been held in various parts of the North. I think they will do a very great good—not that they will largely influence the political action of the Northern States; I do not know whether that is desirable or not. The great point which they ought to accomplish is this: they ought to reassure our brethren of the Southern States that we not only do not intend doing anything which would be fatal to their peace and happiness, but that we will not countenance such an act, and that we will repress and punish any attempt that may be made to invade their domestic institutions. [Loud applause.] Every political party at the North which entertains these sentiments ought to give utterance to them. [Renewed applause.] And if there be any party at the North afraid to say that they will resist, denounce, and suppress any such invasion, the sooner that party changes its form and essential character, the better for it, and for the country at large. [Applause.] For my own part, I do not believe there is any considerable party in the Northern States that would intentionally and designedly proclaim the purpose or cherish the thought of interfering with Slavery in the Southern States. [Applause.] I believe the great body of the people of the North, in whatever political organization they may be embraced, are sound, sensible and patriotic on this great question, respecting the local rights of the several States. [Applause.] I do know that there is an Abolition Party in the North which avows the purpose of interfering with Slavery in the South. It has been laboring for fifteen or twenty years, stirring up the elements of strife in the Southern States, and even laboring to promote insurrection, if that may be necessary to bring about the abolition of Slavery. It is an easy thing to light a fire, but it is much more difficult to put it out; and even a handful of Abolitionists may light up a conflagration, which may involve the whole country in ruin. [Applause.] You know the effect of a little leaven—that it will in time leaven the whole lump. When the Abolitionists endeavor to rouse Northern feeling to the same pitch of resentment against Slavery as they have reached, they are taking the first step towards plunging the country into civil strife. My belief is that they have done it more or less throughout the whole body of our people. They have indoctrinated their sentiments in the hearts of many men in political circles, even unconsciously to themselves, and made them to a greater or less extent the basis of their action. But I believe that when the real nature and tendency of their doctrines and their efforts are exposed, the sentiment of every political party and of the public at large will recoil in horror from them—and that in aiding such an exposure, Brown's invasion will clear the atmosphere and restore the public mind to a healthier tone. I saw, a day or two since, in a leading public journal of New-York, a letter from Theodore Parker, one of the ablest men of the day, in which he laid down certain propositions: First, that it is the right of every slave to kill the man who deprives him of liberty. Second, that it is the *duty* of every slave, when he can do so successfully, to kill his master. Third, that it is the right of every freeman to help the slave in his endeavor to kill his master; and Fourth, that it is the *duty* of freemen to help the slave to kill his master for his own freedom, when he can do it with the chances of success. And this is said in the name of Philanthropy. Philanthropy! It is the philanthropy that was suckled at the breast of the wolf. It is the philanthropy of the French Revolution—of Robespierre, of Danton, and of Barrere. Robespierre began his public career by denouncing capital punishment as a barbaric institution, and not to be tolerated in a civilized community. Yet, where did he end in his career of philanthropy and freedom? He plunged France into the broadest and deepest ocean of blood that the world has ever seen. Our philanthropists are treading in the same steps—are using the same plausible sophistries in support of their ideas. It is not impossible that they may plunge us into the same horrors. It is our duty as patriots and good citizens, whatever we may think or believe of Slavery, to remember that we are here as citizens of a government; that we have duties to perform as well as the rights of citizenship to enjoy; that government is not an abstraction—a thing whose limitations and obligations are to be decided by each man for himself—but that all who live under it must be governed by certain fixed principles of action. If a man is to determine in the affairs of Government what he will do without reference to the laws, he may as well claim the right to apply the same principle of action in determining the rights of property—recognize no law but the law within himself. We are bound each to the other in mutual obligations and duties. We are bound to discharge those duties in the fear of God, and with due regard to the welfare of the whole. We have to ask, to-night, solemnly and seriously, each man for himself, this question: Whether the blessings of this Union are worth preserving at the cost of some sacrifice of private opinion, or whether they are not? It is to be decided conscientiously, and then followed up by action. [Applause.] For my own part, I have the utmost confidence in the good sense of the great mass of the American people,—that they will interfere and arrest the dangers which now threaten peril to our country. I trust to see the day when peace may be restored, and both sections of the country again go on hand in hand—jointly and harmoniously, towards those proud heights of imperial greatness which we have fondly believed this nation was destined to tread. I hope that the Southern States, when they find that fraternal feelings are restored, may relax the severity of some of their laws, and so modify their system as to give it some of that patriarchal character which they say it is intended to wear, and thus disarm the North of much of its motive for complaint and denunciation. I trust we may again see the time when we can look upon one another as brethren, each respecting the sovereignty which the other possesses over his own affairs, and joining only in efforts for the common good. And then we may address those two great sections of our common country in the language used by Milton towards England and Scotland in the days of their union: "Go on, then, hand in hand, O! nations never to be disunited. Be the praise and the heroic song of all posterity. Commit securely to true wisdom the vanquishing and uncasing of craft and subtlety. Join your invincible might to do noble and God-like deeds; and then he that seeks to break your union, a cleaving curse be his inheritance to all generations!" [Loud applause.]

The Rochester Union Meeting.

LETTERS FROM MAYOR WOOD AND MR. GREENE C. BRONSON.

Letters were received by the Committee of Arrangements for the Union Meeting at Rochester, from Comptroller Church, Hon. D. S. Dickinson, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Hon. D. Floyd Jones, and others. Subjoined are those which were received from Mayor Wood and Mr. Greene C. Bronson, of this City:

New-York, Dec. 21, 1859.

My Dear Sir: I have received your invitation to be present at the proposed meeting to be held at Rochester on the 28th inst., in favor of maintaining the Constitutional rights of the South. Under other circumstances, it would give me great pleasure to be present, but as it is, it will be impossible for me to do so. It is gratifying to see the general uprising of the people of the Northern States to sustain the Union of the States and the integrity of the Constitution. As a portion of the North have been the offenders, so should those of us who entertain liberal and conservative views boldly and unhesitatingly denounce the wrong which has been perpetrated. If there is any patriotism existing in the hearts of those who have been misled by political demagogues to make war upon the unoffending people of the Southern States, I am sure it should now be exercised in checking that rampant spirit of fanaticism which has forced the country to the brink of ruin. Let us pause and hesitate before it is too late to save the Federal compact.

Yours, FERNANDO WOOD.

H. G. Warner and others, Committee.

New-York, Dec. 26, 1859.

Gentlemen: I learn from your note of invitation that the citizens of Rochester and vicinity, without regard to party, are about to meet for the purpose of "expressing their sentiments upon the great question touching the Constitutional rights of the South, which is so generally agitating the country, and threatening the integrity of the Union." As I shall not be able to attend the meeting, it may be expedient that I should say a few words on paper in relation to the subject to be considered—"the Constitutional rights of the South." And first of all it may be remarked that the people of the South have the same rights with us of the North. We all live under the same Federal Constitution, and we are entitled to equal rights and privileges, without restriction or qualification. The people of each State, whether North or South, East or West, have the right to frame and enjoy their own laws and institutions, without hindrance or molestation from persons from abroad. They may have Slavery, if such be their pleasure, or they may prohibit it within their own limits. The people of the North have had Slavery, and they abolished it in their own time and way. The people of the South have it still, and it is for them, and not for us, to decide when, if ever, it shall cease to exist among them. They have the right to demand the return of fugitive slaves, and no one can lawfully resist the requirement. They have the right to punish murderers and negro-stealers, and all who come among them to stir up sedition, incite to servile insurrection, or disturb the established order of society, under whatever pretence of serving God or the cause of humanity the culprits may act. It is their right, as well as ours, to have the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States regarded and treated as conclusive upon all judicial questions arising under the Federal Constitution, whether relating to Slavery or any other subject—that Court having been made the final arbiter in all such matters; and those who will not submit to the adjudications of that high tribunal are not the friends of the national compact as our fathers made it. These are some of "the Constitutional rights of the South," and are rights which every lover of the Union will respect and defend. Such are my "sentiments," whatever opinions may be avowed or entertained by others.

Very respectfully yours,
GREENE C. BRONSON.

THE SAN JUAN IMBROGLIO.

The President's Message Corrected—The True History of the Difficulty, its Origin, and the Intervention of Gen. Harney.

Washington, D. C., Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having visited the disputed territory of San Juan Island, at the time of the publication of the correspondence between General Harney and Gov. Douglass, in which the assertions of the former are denied by the latter, I determined to investigate the subject for the purpose of ascertaining the facts in the premises.

For this purpose I visited, and had detailed conversations with many of the officers of H. B. M. *Satellite*, then lying in San Juan Harbor; with Mr. H. R. Crosbie, Jr., an American Justice of the Peace residing upon the Island; with Mr. C. J. Griffin, the Hudson's Bay Company Agent residing upon the Island; with Mr. Lyman Cutlar, an American settler upon the Island; with Mr. Hubbs, the brother of the American Inspector of Customs on the Island, and also a settler upon the Island; and with Mr. ——, an American sea-captain temporarily residing in the village of San Juan.

In my interviews with those gentlemen, I stated the object of my numerous inquiries was "to ascertain the undisputed and indisputable facts connected with the settlement and occupation of the island, to be used by me in a history of the Island, which I *then* contemplated writing and publishing."

The result of this investigation I addressed in an unofficial letter to the Honorable the Secretary of State, confirming the refutation of Gov. Douglass, and stating, in substance, that "Gen. Harney was grievously misinformed."

Mr. Buchanan, in his Annual Message yesterday transmitted to Congress, alluding to the "San Juan Imbroglio," writes under a similar wrong impression, and quotes from an official report that to which Gov. Douglass, in his reply to Gen. Harney, gives "the most unhesitating and unqualified denial."

The message contained the following:

> Thus matters remained upon the faith of this arrangement, until the 9th July last, when Gen. Harney paid a visit to the island. He found upon it twenty-five American residents, with their families, and also an establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company, for the purpose of raising sheep. A short time before his arrival, one of these residents had shot an animal belonging to the Company, whilst trespassing upon his premises, for which, however, he offered to pay twice its value, but that was refused.
>
> Soon after, "the chief factor of the Company at Victoria, Mr. Dalles, son-in-law of Gov. Douglass, came to the island in the British sloop-of-war *Satellite*, and threatened to take this American, (Mr. Cutler,) by force to Victoria, to answer for the trespass he had committed. The American seized his rifle, and told Mr. Dalles if any such attempt was made he would kill him on the spot. The affair then ended."
>
> Under these circumstances, the American settlers presented a petition to the General "through the United States Inspector of Customs, Mr. Hubbs, to place a force upon the island to protect them from the Indians, as well as the oppressive interference of the authorities of the Hudson's Bay Company at Victoria with their rights as American citizens." The General immediately responded to this petition, and ordered Capt. George E. Pickett, Ninth Infantry, "to establish his Company on Bellevue, or San Juan Island, on some suitable position near the harbor, at the southeastern extremity."
>
> While I do not deem it proper on the present occasion to go further into the subject and discuss the weight which ought to be attached to the statements of the British Colonial authorities, contesting the accuracy of the information on which the gallant General acted, it was due to him that I should thus present his own reasons for issuing the order to Capt. Pickett. From these it is quite clear his object was to prevent the British authorities on Vancouver's Island from exercising jurisdiction over American residents on the Island of San Juan, as well as to protect them against the incursions of the Indians.

For the information of those interested, and in justice to all parties, I seek your columns for the publication of the occurrences on San Juan Island, which led to its occupancy by United States troops.

General Harney and staff, while on a tour of inspection of the military posts on Puget's Sound, visited the southeast end of San Juan Island, and while on the ridge overlooking the harbor, they were joined by Mr. C. J. Griffin, the Agent of the Hudson's Bay Company, and Mr. Paul K. Hubbs, Jr., the American Inspector of Customs, both residing on the Island. The latter informed Gen. Harney of the "finding of some dead bodies of Americans on and near the Island, supposed to have been murdered by Northern Indians, and asking that a military force be stationed on the Island, to protect the settlers from the depredations of these marauding Indians." Gen. Harney replied by suggesting that "a petition, setting forth their complaints and grievances, should be drawn up, signed by the settlers and forwarded to him." At this time there were no American residents with their families upon the Island, unless squaws and papooses "outside the Church" are to be regarded as such.

The petition was duly forwarded to Gen. Harney, and received by him shortly *after* the orders had been dispatched to Capt. Pickett to occupy the Island.

Gen. Harney's letter, dated Aug. 6, to Gov. Douglass contains the following:

> "I placed a military command upon the Island of San Juan, to protect the American citizens residing on that Island from the insults and indignities which the British authorities of Vancouver Island, and the establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company, have recently offered them, by sending a British ship-of-war from Vancouver Island, to convey the chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company to San Juan, for the purpose of seizing an American citizen, and forcibly transporting him to Vancouver Island, to be tried by British laws."

The reply of Gov. Douglass, dated 13th August, contains the following:

> "To the reported outrage on an American citizen, I beg to give the most unhesitating and unqualified denial. None of Her Majesty's ships have ever been sent to convey the chief factor or any officer of the Hudson's Bay Company to San Juan for the purpose of seizing an American citizen, nor has any attempt ever been made to seize any American citizen and to transport him forcibly to Vancouver's Island for trial as represented by you.
>
> I will explain, for your information, that the agents of the Hudson's Bay Company hold no official power or authority, and are as entirely distinct from the officers of the Executive Government as any of the other inhabitants of Vancouver's Island."

Mr. Cutlar—an American settler upon some of the land in the vicinage of, and claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company establishment—in a moment of irritation shot a valuable breeding boar, belonging to said establishment, for trespassing upon his potato patch, which was not entirely and securely inclosed.

Mr. C. promptly called upon Mr. Griffin, expressed his regret at what had happened, and offered a compensation for the dead boar. This, being deemed insufficient by Mr. G., was declined. No sum was demanded by Mr. G. of Mr. C.

On the same day there arrived at the Island the Hudson's Bay Company steamer *Beaver*, Capt. Lewis, from Victoria, V. I., having on board Mr. Cary, the Crown-Attorney at Victoria; Mr. Dallas, the chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company; Mr. Frazer and Dr. Tolmey, also connected with the Hudson's Bay Company—all visiting the Island on business of the Company. Mr. G. at once reported the shooting of the boar to his chief, who, in company with Messrs. Frazer and Tolmey, proceeded to Cutlar's house. The excited and recriminatory conversation that ensued between Dallas and Cutlar was terminated by Dallas saying, in effect, that "he *could* have him (Cutlar) taken to Victoria for trial;" to which Cutlar replied, "Fill your horn and come on!"

The next day (July 30) Mr. G[illegible] Lewis, followed by a se[illegible] named "Aleck," to hold their horses, rode to Cutlar's house "to warn him off the premises," in conformity with the verbal instructions of the Crown Attorney.

They found Cutlar absent, but observed a piece of paper fastened to the door. Griffin rode his horse close to it as possible, and saw that it "requested Cutlar to come to a place therein specified," and that it was signed by Paul K. Hubbs, Jr.

From this visit of Griffin and Lewis arose the erroneous report, undoubtedly conveyed to Gen. Harney, that "a posse of British officials had been to Cutlar's house to arrest him," and hence the action of Gen. Harney in ordering the military occupation of disputed territory, for the settlement of which Commissioners had been appointed by the Governments interested, and about which the Commissioners were and are unable to agree. INQUIRER.

INTERESTING DISCUSSION IN THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

A numerously-attended meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held in London on the 10th inst., Sir Roderick Murchison presiding. Several papers relative to San Juan and its neighborhood were read; among them, "Journeys in the District, bordering on the Fraser, Thompson, and Harrison Rivers," by Lieuts. Mayne, R. N., and Palmer, R. E., and Chief-Justice M. Begbie; communicated by the Duke of Newcastle, Colonial Office. Lieut. Mayne's report contained much interesting topographical information. It described the character of the soil, the vegetation and productions of the districts traversed, and pointed out the course of the rivers and the general geographical features of the country. Lieut. Palmer noticed the existence of gold in the Upper Fraser River, but observed that the great drawback was the scarcity and enormous price of provisions. Chief-Justice Begbie observed that two Indian chiefs paid him a visit while at Cayoosh, and complained of the conduct of citizens of the United States; while, on the other hand, there were many cases of cattle-stealing alleged by the whites against the Indians; this was said to be caused by the want of food; the Indians, many hundreds of whom had died of absolute starvation during the Winter, stating that the salmon had failed them now for three years altogether. They were said to be very lazy and improvident, but the Chief Justice had found them almost everywhere willing to labor hard for hire, and bargaining acutely for wages. The amount of wages for carrying burdens was eight shillings per day. His impression of the Indian population was that they had far more natural intelligence and honesty than the lowest classes of any European country. The chief point which struck him were, first, the ready submission of a foreign population to the declaration of the will of the Executive; secondly, the great preponderance of the Californian element of the population and the paucity of British subjects; thirdly, the great riches, both auriferous and agricultural, of the country; fourthly, the want of some fixity of tenure for agricultural purposes; and, fifthly, the absence of all means of communication except by foaming torrents in canoes, or over goat-tracks on foot, which render all productions of the country except such as, like gold, could be carried with great care in small weight and compass, practically valueless. The chairman, in proposing the thanks of the Society to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle for sending the papers, as well as to the authors, said that he was much struck with the fact that vessels of large tonnage could navigate the rivers, thus affording access to the auriferous regions. The plan of the Island of St. Juan, about which the Governments of the two countries were in dispute, was before them. It was obvious that it would be of the highest importance to have the distinct line of the Fraser River for the transit of their auriferous products. He had specimens of the nuggets found in the Fraser River; they were of small size, but it might turn out that some would yet be found as large as in any of the Australian gold regions. Dr. Hodgkin had been struck by the observations made respecting the Indians. It has been noticed that they were improvident, but he believed that if proper care was taken of them they would prove of great service to the European population. Sir E. Belcher said that what gave him most concern was the boundary line. In 1838 he had sailed up the Columbia River below the 46th parallel, and had not found one American located there, but on arriving at Fort Vancouver there were some American missionaries, who had been provided by the Hudson Bay Company with seed, sheep, and every facility for settling; and when a certain number had arrived, they called on the United States Government to establish American rights there, and that was the way England had been ousted from the Columbia river. An insurrection soon after broke out in California, and the American Governor told him that if the British Government gave up to the United States the southern boundary of the Columbia, she would allow England to take California for the Mexican debt. He had seen the Mexican *Chargé d'Affaires*, and told him that he had sent a dispatch to England containing that proposition; but, as he was a sailor, and had traveled out of his strict province in writing direct to the Foreign Office, no notice was taken of the communication, and the result was that England lost California, the Columbia, and was "fleeted" up to the forty-ninth degree. Had the British Government adopted the proposal made in 1838, there would be no occasion for the "San Juan difficulty" of the present day. After some observations from Mr. Crawford, denying that the influx of gold would sensibly affect the relative value of metals and provisions, the meeting was adjourned to the 9th of January.

POLITICS IN KENTUCKY.

The Vice-President's Frankfort Speech—How Viewed in his State—Democratic and Opposition Conservatism.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Ky., Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1859.

The Vice-President and Senator elect saw fit to honor our Frankfort representatives with his distinguished presence and with a remarkable speech, on the 21st inst., which you will have published and appropriately commented on days before the receipt of this. An elaborate, studied survey of national politics, at this juncture, by a gentleman on so exalted a stand-point, is calculated, and perhaps intended, to have a celebrity akin to that of the Rochester speech of Senator Seward. As it is much commented upon by his fellow-citizens at home, to whom it is directly addressed, it may be worth while to note their various opinions.

Some of our Douglas men say their understanding of his position is confirmed. The Vice-President is with them. Though not theoretically, practically he is a non-interventionist. The agitation at Washington is soon to cease. It is productive only of evil to the country and the South. It is to be confined to the States and Territories. Popular sovereignty is to prevail. Wherever the people will not have Slavery nothing can overcome their determination. The election of a non-interventionist will be the overthrow of the Republican Party, and the banishment of Slavery from national politics. Following this drift of his Frankfort speech, Breckinridge could be trusted with the Presidency. Were the highly honored Major as deserving as Douglas and as fairly in the field for 1860, he would be their first and last choice.

Other Douglas men seem to have some doubts about him. I understand them to reason this way: If the Vice-President is to be the Charleston nominee, on the platform of his Frankfort speech, will he be available in all the Slave or any of the Free States? May not his platform be too indefinite and uncertain, especially as to extinguishing agitation? Why does he take such pains to uphold the sectional construction of the "Dred Scott decision," and condemn territorial sovereignty, if he is going to be a thorough practical non-interventionist? Does he not lay it down that if existing judicial, legal and executive remedies shall prove insufficient, then there must be additional agitation and legislation by Congress? Can he be relied on any more than or as much as Senator Toombs? Why does he agitate in favor of more or less present and prospective intervention, if he is certain to abide by the opposite policy of Federal non-action and non-agitation? Might not his position about Slavery be subject to as much doubt and diversity of construction as the "Dred Scott decision" itself? These Douglas querists prefer to await further and more favorable developments, before they become convinced of the Vice-President's availability, or even of the remotest probability of his nomination.

Our Buchaniers insist that the Vice-President, at Frankfort, stands where they have always stood. They are now reassured of his soundness. He affirms that the Federal Government will be a failure if it shall not afford all needed protection of Territorial Slavery. "We will stand by the Dred Scott decision, save the question and the principle, and never let go the constitutional rights." He cannot, without contradicting and stultifying himself, and without treason to his Government and his country, vote for or support a man for President who is pledged to refuse his sanction to such Congressional legislation as may become necessary for the protection of Southern Territorial rights. Though Mr. Guthrie is their decided choice, they would much prefer Major Breckinridge to Judge Douglas, "the most dangerous man in America."

Many of our Oppositionists appear to regard the speech as smacking somewhat of the sectional but ingenious partisan, aiming at the next Presidency, leaning to a "united South," and also extending a hand to the Northern Democracy, and to the "scattered and wandering cohorts of the old Whig Party." Its substance, to their view, is this:

Southern rights, as adjudicated by the Dred Scott decision, must be protected in the Union, or out of it. Those rights and the Union are in imminent danger. The Republican Party is the cause of it all. For the sake of the institutions of the Southern States, for the sake of the Constitution and the Union, that great and growing and most aggressive organization must be speedily overthrown [illegible] Democratic Party has the power [illegible] to destroy that [illegible] produce a reaction in the N[illegible] [illegible] put an end to the dan[illegible] [illegible]ican agitation. When Black Republicanism is done away the country will find peace, and the territorial question will have been fought out. All conservatives must unite with, and under, a united Democratic South, to save the Union. Kentucky is for the Union. Kentucky will stand by the Union as long as the Dred Scott decision stands—while there is a thread of the Democracy's constitution to hold it together. When the last Democratic tie is broken the Union will fall to pieces, and Democratic Kentucky will side with South Carolina and Mississippi.

Now, Kentucky opponents of the Administration claim to be more sensible and efficient non-interventionists than the author of this speech. While the ambitious Vice-President aims to satisfy the South, he fails to conciliate any considerable part of the North. The conservative North are inclined to total, absolute and everlasting non-intervention and non-agitation, and they will unite with all Southerners who are truly and really in favor of the same. But to charge all the agitation upon Republicans tends only to keep it up, and swell the lists of agitators and disunionists on both sides. If there be such a crisis as represented, it cannot be met by exaggerated and indiscriminate crimination and recrimination. Democratic sectionalism only promotes Republican sectionalism. The Republican Party, as an Anti-Slavery Federal one, should be dissolved. So also should the Democratic, so far as it is a Pro-Slavery Federal one. Both are much to blame, and both are constantly playing into each other's hands. The country has had enough of these party doings. A united North, for the sake of the North, against a united South, for the sake of the South, is the party tendency which is to be counteracted by all the nationality left in the country.

The Vice-President, they hold, will not do. He lacks decision and firmness. He dares not to shake off his party allegiance, so far as it has a sectional bearing, to come up to the conservative standard where all national and moderate men, regardless of party, might rally around him, to resist the tide which is bearing him along, in the wake of South Carolina, to the maelstrom of Disunion. His Frankfort speech is essentially a Democratic platform, not strong and broad enough for the nation. Aside from its incidental disapproval of the foreign Slave-trade and of filibustering, and its qualified and questionable approval of non-agitation, it will do for mere partisans—not for independent patriots.

It is said that even many Kentucky Democrats, opponents of Buchanierism, cannot and will not stand on it. Like those of Washington County, they are for the unquestionable, unqualified and perpetual recognition of the State and Territorial Popular-Sovereignty principle of the Nebraska bill, as the only sound and safe solution of the Slavery question. And, like Mr. Harney, they rebuke the sectionalism in every party, and frown on all talk of Disunion. "If we have anything not to be endured, it must be cured in the Union." They do not and will not calculate the value of this Union. The representative Opposition of Woodford County are with them.

The Woodford Opposition desire a coöperation of all conservatives everywhere, who favor the subjection of all parties that have other than the preservation of the Union at heart; of all who would rebuke and repudiate the sectional and hostile agitation and agitators, North and South; who do not regard the late mad attempt of an insignificant number of crazy fanatics, under the lead of John Brown, upon Harper's Ferry, as at all indicative of the feelings of the North towards towards the Southern States of the Union;" who deplore that policy which so often elevates to the highest stations the most abject and blind slaves of party; of all who possess courage and independence not to be shaken or overwhelmed by mere partisan or sectional clamors. They pray, with the venerable Crittenden, that "no Kentuckian will ever be bad and bold enough even to dream of disunion." This is the spirit of Kentucky Conservatism to-day. For its temper and its strength it merits universal recognition and regard. PONTIAC.

P.S.—Humphrey Marshall returned here from Washington Sunday last. I learn that he emphatically declares there will be no Speaker for the Thirty-sixth Congress, unless it be a man like Gilmer, H[illegible], Davis, Nelson, or Etheridge. PONTIAC.

FROM JEFFERSON.

A Visit to the Newly-Discovered Coal Mine—Very Rich Carboniferous Deposit—[illegible] Value to the Country—Lumbering and other Enterprises—Weather, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Denver City, Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859.

The report last week that a valuable coal bank had been discovered about twelve miles distant in an easterly direction, induced me to make a visit to the locality on Friday last.

The day was beautiful and cloudless, and so warm as to render an overcoat entirely unnecessary. After a pleasant ride of two hours and a half, in which we saw thousands of antelope, and passed over a much better farming country than I ever supposed to exist in this locality, we reached the coal bank, which is situated on the eastern side of a dry water-course, extending back in the same direction. I found the principal vein—of those which are uncovered—to be between seven and eight feet thick, and lying in a horizontal position.

Above it is a strata of sandstone, sufficiently substantial to support the mass of earth above; while below is another vein of coal, separated from the first only by a thin strata of shale or slate. Should the two veins unite, as some suppose, they will form together one of more than ten feet in thickness.

The lower vein is several feet above the dry bed of the creek. The coal is of that variety known as cannel coal, and is entirely free from sulphur or other impurities so often found in that of Kansas. This discovery is one of the most important which has been made in this county. The great lack here was fuel.

The scanty growth of miserable cotton-wood along the water courses was fast disappearing, and the mountains furnished only pine, which at best is but poor fuel, and must be expensive on account of its distance.

This great necessity is now fairly removed.

The discovery was quite unexpected, as the country along the mountains appears to belong to the cretaceous formation.

It is now my opinion that the strata of the earth curves upward as they approach the mountain, and that the carboniferous formation has been worn and washed away, leaving a belt about twenty-five miles in width, in which the cretaceous predominates, and in which, as a matter of course, no valuable coal deposits will be found. Coal has hitherto been found, but always in small quantities and in thin veins. The vein which I described will be readily worked, and can be easily transported over one of the best of roads to this City.

It is now owned by Messrs. D. C. Collier, N. G. Wyatt, and H. & C. P. Pierson, who are working it, and will open a coal-yard here in the course of the next week. The country around about is much better than I had previously supposed; the grass in many places reached my horses' knees. The sand and gravel so universally prevalent around the city, disappears entirely there, and gives place to a rich loam.

Since making this visit, I have been informed by those engaged in opening the road from this place to the mouth of Beaver Creek—by which fifty miles are saved—that the land along that route is all of the same character, and, as I am assured, will support a large agricultural population.

The most important branch of business now being carried on is lumbering. A greater number of hands are now employed in this branch of business than at any previous time. The close of mining operations has rendered labor cheap. The mills in the country are kept constantly in operation, and yet no considerable surplus of lumber ever accumulates in any of the various lumber-yards.

The demand keeps even pace with the supply. Hitherto most of the lumber has been cut on Cherry and Plum creeks, but recently a company has obtained a charter for improving the channel of the Platte between this place and the mountains, and for the purpose of rafting down logs, and now have a large number of hands at work. By this means a large and well-timbered tract of land in the mountains is rendered valuable.

We greatly need the assistance of planing-mills here; nothing would pay the owner better. Dressing lumber and making sashes and doors by hand is an expensive process. The various roads are progressing finely. A new one is contemplated to Gregory's, by which about five miles will be saved. The snow has disappeared in the mountains and in the parks, and the last accounts from Tarryall state that mining operations had been renewed since the late cold weather with considerable success.

The weather is beautiful and for the most part cloudless. The temperature since the first of the month has been as follows:

Dec.	7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	Mean.	Dec.	7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	Av'ge.
1....	5°	8°	4°	5⅔°	8....	17°	58°	36°	35°
2....	6	20	12	8⅔	9....	10	46	38	31⅓
3....	20	44	24	29⅓	10....	21	44	32	32⅓
4....	21	44	8	19	11....	23	45	26	31⅓
5....	22	14	39⅓	35	12....	16	48	24	29⅓
6....	28	14	3	5	13....	12	52	21	25
7....	23	40	17	26	14....	5	50	42	32⅓

Cattle still find their own living, and are thriving finely. The express arrived this week at its regular hour on Tuesday morning. People are still constantly traveling through the mountains.

The Harper's-Ferry affair caused considerable excitement here. Recently a drunken man undertook to whip every friend of John Brown in the County, and commenced upon several persons, upon the supposition that they were of that number, but came out second best in every instance.

The Catholics are about to commence a cathedral and other buildings in connection, in which they will expend from $50,000 to $100,000. A whole block has been donated to them for that purpose.

They consider this a ver[illegible] [illegible]ant point, and intend to mak[illegible] [illegible] of their operations for this [illegible] New-Mexico, and Utah. The Methodist denomination have an organization here, and movement is on foot to start a Congregational Church.

Building is going on rapidly, both wooden and brick.

Flour is likely to bring exorbitant prices before Spring, as there is such a small supply in market. It is now rapidly rising in market. It is said that no more can be obtained from Mexico.

Sugar and bacon are also rapidly advancing.

Beef is the only thing which sells at low rates. The best cuts retail at 10 cents.

Venison is abundant in the market.

Unless provisions arrive early in the Spring, there may be suffering here.

Yours, &c.,
ARAGO.

Donation from Denmark to the New-York State Library.—Under date of Sept. 30, Mr. W. Raasloff writes from the Danish Legation in this City to Hon. John V. L. Pruyn, Chairman of the State Library Committee, transmitting the work of Lepsius on Egyptian and Ethiopian Antiquities, as a present to the Library of this State from the great Royal Library at Copenhagen. He says: "I trust that this friendly offering from an elder sister to a younger one will be accepted in the same spirit of cordiality in which it is tendered, as an expression of good will and sincere interest, and, at the same time, as a grateful acknowledgment of the valuable gifts which have of late years been sent to Denmark from your State, as well as from the United States."

Mr. Pruyn replies happily in accepting this gift so gracefully tendered. The *Atlas and Argus* describes this work of Lepsius as follows: "The work is regarded as the standard one on the Antiquities of Egypt. The author is a Prussian, celebrated for his learning, particularly in archæological studies; was in 1842 placed at the head of a fully equipped scientific expedition fitted out by the King of Prussia, on the recommendation of Humboldt, Bunsen and Eichlinn, for the exploration of the Antiquities of the Nile and of the peninsula of Sinai. The expedition remained in Egypt three years, and returned laden with specimens of its antiquities. These were so numerous and valuable that they were placed in an Egyptian Temple reared for that purpose within the walls of the new Museum in Berlin. The work under notice consists of engravings illustrative of these specimens. It was issued under the auspices of the King of Prussia, and is regarded as one of the most splendid which ever emanated from the press."

By a statement published in the Cincinnati *Gazette*, it appears that there are in the State of Ohio 290,901 carriages, valued at $10,246,043; 83,663 watches, valued at $1,661,758, and 8,253 pianos, valued at $1,103,195.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 31.

$1,000	Virginia St. 6s..s30	93	100	Erie R........	8⅛
5,000	do.........s15	93	10	Hudson River R...	41⅝
20,000	do...........c	93¼	200	do........	41⅝
10,000	Mo. State 6s....c	83	100	do.......s60	41⅝
5,000	do..........	83⅛	100	do.......b60	42
5,000	do.......bnw	83	50	Harlem R........	9
65,000	do.........s30	83	500	Ill. Cent. R........	57
5,000	do.........s60	83	400	do........s60	57
500	N. Y. Cen. 6s....	91	560	Reading Railroad..	42⅛
4,000	E. R. 1st M. Bs..	95	250	do.......s20	42⅛
1,000	E. R. 2d M. B....	93	150	do.......s30	42⅛
1,000	E. R. 2d M. B. Ex.	91	200	do.......s20	42⅛
10,000	E. R. 4th M. B..	50	100	do. b60	43
1,000	Hud. Riv. 1st M.	105	50	Mich. Cen. R....b10	38⅜
1,000	Hud. R. R. Ct Bs.	75	50	do..........b60	39
2,000	Harlem 2d M. Bs	93½	100	do..........c	38
3,000	H. & St. J. R. Bs.	60	125	do..........b30	38⅛
5	Mer Exchange Bk.	98¾	50	Mich.S.&N.Ia.G.S.	16⅞
7	Amer. Exch. Bank.	98¼	50	Panama R......opg.	127¼
100	Pac. Mail SS. Co...	76	50	Gal. & Chicago R..	64⅝
200	do............	76⅜	150	do..........s30	64⅝
100	do.........b30	76¾	100	do...........c	64½
50	N. Y. Central R.	75⅛	100	do..........b10	64⅞
150	do.........b15	75¼	50	do..........b10	65
2025	do...........s3	75	50	do..........b10	65⅛
250	do..........s10	75	50	do............c	64⅞
400	do..........bnw	75	50	do.............	65
200	do.........b30	75¼	150	Clev. & Toledo R...	19¾
150	do...........b4	75	5	Chicago & R. I'd R.	62¾
100	do.........bnwk	75⅛	550	do............c	63
50	do...........b10	75	100	do..........b30	63⅜
200	do...........s30	75	100	do..........b30	63⅛
150	do..........bnw	75¼	100	do..........bnw	63⅛
600	do.............	75⅛	50	Millwaukee & M. R..	3⅛
100	do...........b4	75⅛	200	Canton Co.......b60	16¾
100	do..........b30	75⅜	200	do..............	16⅛
50	do..........b10	75¼	114	Penn. Coal Co......	82
300	do...........b4	75¼			

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000	Missouri S. 6s..	83¼	200	Reading R......s60	42⅞
2,000	E. R. 1st M. B...	95	100	do.........opg	43
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs...	84¾	50	Mich. Cen. R.......	38⅜
200	N. J. Zinc......b60	64	50	M. S. & N.I.G.S.b20	17
100	Canton Co......b60	17	700	Ill. Cen. R.......s60	57
50	Pacific Mail S. Co.	76⅜	200	do..............	57⅛
100	do...........b5	76⅜	285	Panama R.........	127¼
100	do..........s60	76⅜	20	Clev. Col. & C. R..	95
100	Hud. Riv. R.......	41⅝	100	Gal. & Chic. R..s30	65
57	N. Y. Cen. R.......	75⅜	250	do..............	65
100	do..........s60	75¼	300	do...........s10	65
600	do..........s10	75⅛	100	do...........b10	65
200	do.............	75⅛	20	Clev. & Tol. R......	20
200	do...........b60	75⅜	50	Chic. & R. I. R. s60	63
100	do..........snwk	75⅜	300	do..........b60	63⅛
150	do...........b30	75⅛	100	do..........s30	63
300	do...........s60	75⅛	50	do.............	63⅛
200	do...........b30	75⅜	200	do.............	63
1050	do..........b10	75¼	100	do.............	62⅞
100	do..........s30	75¼	50	Nor. & Wor. R.b10	40⅛
700	do.............	75¼			

MONDAY, Jan. 2—A. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Dec. 31, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Dec. 24:

Increase in Loans..........	$538,671
Decrease in Specie..........	16,747
Increase in Circulation..........	77,954
Increase in Undrawn Deposits..........	988,752

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Jan. 1, 1859.	Dec. 31, 1859.	Dec. 24, 1859.
Capital..........	$67,734,000	$69,433,000	$69,433,000
Loans..........	127,584,319	125,516,046	124,977,375
Specie..........	27,129,725	19,629,220	19,645,967
Circulation..........	7,854,090	8,386,977	8,309,023
Gross Deposits..........	111,290,742	100,637,399	99,004,820
Exchanged..........	20,606,551	22,553,915	21,710,088
Undrawn..........	90,684,191	78,283,484	77,294,732
In Sub-Treasury...	5,108,371	7,124,181	6,132,218

The Bank Statement is again made up a day in advance of the ordinary return, to meet the New Year holiday. The Specie Average is rather below the calculation made on the Street, after the California arrival. The Sub-Treasury, however, gains a million, and some parcels of Gold appear to have gone South. The further addition to the Discount line is not unexpected, in preparation for the heavy disbursements to be made to-morrow, and the heavier mercantile payments on Wednesday, 4th January. The temporary increase is with the Manhattan Company, (Agents for the State of New-York,) and the Shoe and Leather Bank, (Agents for City Chamberlain,) both of whom called in a good part of their demand Loans on Friday and Saturday. Nearly all the other large Banks show a decreased line for the week. Compared with the close of the previous year, the movement shows at present:

1859—Jan. 1: Capital..........		$67,734,000
Jan 1: Deposits..........		90,004,820
Total..........		$157,738,820
In Loans and Discounts.	$127,584,000	
In Specie..........	27,129,000	—154,713,000
1859—Dec. 31: Capital..........		$69,433,000
Dec. 31: Deposits..........		78,283,000
Total..........		$147,716,000
In Loans and Discounts.	$125,516,000	
In Specie..........	19,629,000	—144,145,000

	Specie	to	Deposits.	Per centage.
Jan. 1, 1859—	$27,129,000	X	$90,004,000	30
Dec. 31, 1859—	19,629,000	X	78,283,000	25
Reduction....	$7,500,000	X	$11,721,000	5
S. Treas. gains	2,016,000		—	—

The Market for Money closes on the Old Year at 6@7 ℘ cent. on demand Loans; 6½@7 ℘ cent. on Discounts at 30@60 day, and 7@7½ ℘ cent. at 90 days to 6 months, for strictly prime mercantile bills. Fair names rate 1@2 ℘ cent. ℘ annum lower in their market value, though accepted at Bank with the indorsement of regular dealers at 7 ℘ cent. For some days past the supply of money on temporary loan has been less free than at any time since last May, when the heavy Specie shipments were going forward to Europe, and the rate was generally marked up to the Stock Brokers to 7 ℘ cent. Their accounts, on Saturday, were made up, however, with rather more care than on Friday, and the impression obtained that the supply of money at the advanced rate was easier. The change in the temper of the market, this week, was quite sudden, and partially, at least, unexpected by Street borrowers. Two prominent causes, no doubt, induced it, both of a temporary nature; first the preparations made near the close of the week, by the fiscal agents of the City and State of New-York, to pay off about $4,600,000 of the principal of their indebtedness: and secondly, the preliminary arrangement and negotiation on new 6 ℘ cent. Treasury Bills, made by the Federal Government to pay off $4,250,000 Post-Office indebtedness, deferred since June 30 last, for want of Congressional authority to disburse the money. As this authority is still withheld, owing to the delay in organizing the House of Representatives the Treasury Department closes the calendar year with a larger cash balance, locked up in Gold, principally at the office in this City, than would otherwise have remained undisturbed. The premature negotiation of 6 ℘ cent. Treasury Bills, to the Money Brokers, has had the further effect of placing a very choice security in competition with ordinary Stock collateral, as a basis for temporary loans on the Street.

The previous year, 1858, closed on lower rates for Money by 2@3 ℘ cent. On turning back to our report of December 31, 1858, we find temporary loans quoted at 4 ℘ cent.; 30@60 days prime acceptances at 4@4½ ℘ cent., and some choice lists of 3@6 months paper as low as 5@6 ℘ cent.; the year closing on a superabundant supply at call. During the year just closed, the supply of Money continued free, with scarcely a month's interruption, but the rates, after January, gradually appreciating, first to 6 ℘ cent. on demand loans and prime acceptances, 30@60 days, and finally in December to 6@7 ℘ cent. all round. The same terms were for a very short time current at the close of May and early in June last.

The difference thus shown in the rates for Money is found not in the extent of Bank movement, which is not quite so great as at the close of 1858—the Discount line comparing $125,516,000 with $127,584,000, but in the enlarged and profitable distribution of goods, and the healthy and steady mercantile employment of capital. Through the previous year, the Banks made up one-fifth and, in some of the larger concerns, nearly or quite one-third their lines on Government Stocks and Treasury Bills, accepting therefor very low rates of interest. These have now given place, in a large measure, to Merchant Bills, at more remunerative rates, to the support of our general trade, which, in its Foreign department alone, has distributed, through 1859, Foreign Dry Goods to the value of *one hundred and thirteen millions*, against only sixty millions in 1858; and in General Foreign Merchandise to the value of *one hundred and twenty-seven millions*, against only eighty-nine millions in 1858. The increase has no doubt been equally marked in the distribution of Domestic Merchandise, equally profitable, and thus far punctually paid for by the country.

The Stock Exchange has not so decidedly or permanently improved as the Import and Jobbing Trade of the City through the year just closed. In point of values, the reverse is shown by two out of the three grand divisions of the official Board list in State and Federal Stocks and the Railway Shares—while only a partial improvement is realized in the Railway mortgages. That this is accounted for in some degree by the better improvement of Money in other business, is quite certain, as large blocks of Missouris, Tennessees, &c., held on speculation on the Street, while Money was cheap, have, with considerable new issues been sold and distributed to private investors, Savings Banks, Insurance Offices, &c. the double supply from speculators and from first hands being more than equal to the demand, while Money was gradually rising on mercantile paper and good mortgages. But in the case of Railway Shares, quite as much is to be attributed to the slow resumption of income in numerous cases, and in the reduction of half-yearly dividends in some others. We have prepared no elaborate tables for the comparison of prices, but present the following brief summary as an index to the fluctuations of the year; the first or inside figure representing Dec. 31, 1858, and the last or outside figure the price at the close on Saturday last, Dec. 31, 1859:

Federal Fives, ex-dividend..........	103@104¾@100⅝
New-York Sixes..........	115@110 long dates.
Virginias..........	96⅛@97⅛@88¾@91
Tennessees..........	92@93⅛@86@87
Missouris..........	87⅛@87⅛@80
New-York Central Shares..........	84⅞@69¼@83@75
Chicago and Rock Island..........	59⅜@57@71@63
Galena and Chicago..........	72@62@77⅛@65
Michigan Central..........	51⅛@39@48@38
Michigan Southern Guaranteed..	48@21@28@16⅛@17
Illinois Central..........	69@55⅛@66⅛@57
Cleveland and Toledo..........	31¼@16@27@16⅛@19¾
Hudson River..........	34@42⅛@41⅝
Harlem Preferred..........	35@40⅛@34
Panama..........	123⅛@137⅛@127¼

The market on Saturday closed steady, after a fair demand for the leading Shares through the day, at somewhat better rates than on Friday. A large business was done in New-York Central, and upon this and some of the Western Scrips, the effect of the sharp turn in Money seemed for the time to be exhausted.

In reference to the Foreign Exchanges, no year of equal uniformity in rates with 1859 has been reported in the columns of the TIMES, in the experience of ten years. The terms on London and Paris have assimilated so very near the Specie standard, ten months out of the twelve, as to keep the difference, from packet to packet, within a variation of ¼@½ ℘ cent.; the principal exception being at the very close of the year, when, as on Saturday, the rate on London was fairly down to 109@109¼ for standard 60-day bills, and f.5 18¾ on Paris. The Export of Bar Gold and the large denominations of Gold Coin, together with the re-export of Mexican Silver received from the South, has been so free and regular as to introduce, more generally than in previous years, the practice of drawing on demand, or at three days' sight on London and Paris, in place of 60 days; and this has tended to fix the currency of Exchange almost as much as the ordinary supply of bills made against Cotton and other staple Exports. The Exchange transactions in this City, for the year, against Gold and Silver, exceed *seventy millions dollars*.

The Foreign Trade at this port for the past week shows a total Import entry, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $5,426,170, as against $4,250,647 for the closing week of December last season. The Export of Domestic Produce and miscellaneous goods amounts to $1,098,057, against $1,101,800 same week last season. The Export of Specie, $343,363, against $180,000 same week last season. As we expect to be able in the course of the present week to present a complete summary on official Custom-House figures of the Foreign Trade of the calendar year 1859, we omit this morning our usual semi-official comparison by weeks.

The time allowed by the original proposals under what is known as the English plan for reorganizing the finances of the New-York and Erie Railway Company, expired by limitation on Saturday last. On that day the additional assents, or subscriptions to the plan, were quite numerous, raising the aggregate interest subscribed since the programme was put forth, *to a sum total which should insure the complete success of this reorganization*: thus holding intact, at original par value, the interest of each and every class of Bond and Share holders. A number of the representatives of the Continental holders subscribed in blank, the sums to be filled in as advised by their respective constituents, but exclusive of these and the subscriptions in London and Berlin yet to be reported, about ten millions of the entire twenty-four millions, standing below the $13,000,000 original mortgages, have been subscribed. The assent of a large number of the early Bondholders, especially the Thirds of 1883, to the postponement of the coupons of 1860, has also been voluntarily subscribed.

The announcement of 3½ ℘ cent. Dividend on the Stock of the United States *Trust* Company, a few days since, should have been the United States *Life* Company. The first named Company declare their half yearly divisions in February and August.

MESSRS. ATWOOD & CO., No. 104 Broadway, will pay the January coupons for the City of Dayton, Ohio.

The Bank of Commerce will, as usual, pay the January coupons on the Bonds of the Troy and Boston Railway Company.

The Cleveland and Columbus Railway Company have made and declared 5 ℘ cent. cash Dividend, payable 1st February next, being the second half-yearly division on the net profits of the year 1859 leaving $29,765 to be added to Surplus Fund. The earnings and expenses for the year will stand about as follows:

Earnings for eleven months.	$944,324 64	
Earnings for December, estimated..........	84,000 00	—1,028,324 64
Expenses for eleven months.	483,957 76	
Expenses for December, estimated..........	40,000 00	—523,957 76
Net earnings..........		$504,366 88
Less Dividend paid Aug. 1, 5 ℘ cent..........		237,305 00
Balance applicable to dividend Feb. 1..		$267,061 88

We understand that Mr. E. J. HAWLEY, of HAWLEY & BRADFORD, retires to-day from the Stock Exchange, to join his brother in mercantile business. Mr. N. G. BRADFORD, Jr., continues as Stock Exchange Broker, at No. 50 Wall-street.

The January coupons of the Florida and Alabama Railway Company will be paid, by Mr. A. G. JAUDON, No. 54 Wall-street.

It was announced at the Stock Exchange, this afternoon, that the State of Illinois had instructed her financial representative in this City to refuse payment of January interest on the unregistered Canal Bonds of 1847, numbered 886 to 993 inclusive, being $108,000 fraudulently obtained and issued by JOEL A. MATTESON, late Governor of the State. The fraud of MATTESON amounted to something like $211,000, of which $93,000 was held, at the time of the discovery, in the Bank Department, for account of one of MATTESON's own banks of circulation. The remainder appears to be in the hands of innocent third parties, to the prejudice of whom the State now attempts to repudiate the January interest, after paying interest on the same Bonds regularly up to the present time.

The statement just published of the business of the Panama Company for the year 1859, shows the largest net result yet attained by this fortunate and prosperous corporation. The traffic was:

From passengers..........		$1,068,032
Merchandise freight..........		537,689
Treasure freight..........		153,877
Mails..........		100,000
Baggage and wharfage..........		25,046
All sources latter part Dec. estimated..........		40,000
Total..........		$1,925,444
At an ordinary expense of..........		416,818
Balance..........		$1,508,626
Extra charges:		
Support of Office at New-York....	$25,207	
Setaside for Depreciation of Road.	40,000	
Bonus to New-Granada, on Mails.	10,000	
Bonus to same, on Dividends......	17,892—	$93,099
Net result..........		$1,415,527
Equivalent to		
Interest on £675,000 sterling debt.	$228,464	
And 23¾ ℘ cent. on $5,000,000 capital..........	1,187,063—	$1,415,527
Balance to income, as above..........		$1,187,063
Dividends (12 ℘ cent., paid out...	$596,402	
Interest on $27,000 Bonds not yet in capital..........	2,100—	$598,502
Surplus of 1859 over dividends..........		$588,561
Surplus to close of 1858..........		635,110
Accumulation on $200,000 of above in Sinking Fund..........		60,962
Together..........		$1,284,633
Less, exchange on Sterling Bonds withdrawn..........		73,157
Present undivided surplus..........		$1,211,476
In steamers *Baltic* and *Atlantic*.	$500,000	
New steamer *Guatemala*........	150,000	
Paid in sterling on Bonds of Company (equal to $600,000)..	550,000—	$1,200,000
Cost of Railway, Equipment, Docks, &c., on and across Isthmus of Panama....		$8,000,000
Represented by		
Capital (including $27,000 Convertible Bonds)..........	$5,000,000	
Original $675,000 sterling debt.	3,000,000*—	$8,000,000

*Of which the equivalent of $600,000 is now held by Company.

The following was the day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer: Receipts, $268,396 90; payments, $175,591 02; balance, $7,124,181 39.

The following is a statement of business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending December 31, 1859:

Deposits of Gold.		
Foreign Coins..........	$10,000	
Foreign Bullion..........	25,000	
United States Bullon..........	1,075,000—	$1,110,000
Deposits and Purchases of Silver.		
Foreign Coins..........	$1,000	
Foreign Bullion..........	9,000	
U. S. Bullion (contained in Gold)..	10,000	
U. S. Bullion (Old Coins)..........	500	
U. S. Bullion (Lake Superior)..........	1,500—	$22,000
Total Deposits.		
Payable in Bars..........	$800,000	
Payable in Coins..........	332,000—	$1,132,000
Gold Bars Stamped..........		$918,763 27
Transmitted to Phila. Mint, for coinage....		66,114 24

The following statement from the Assistant United States Treasurer, presents the receipts and disbursements for the month ending on Saturday last:

Dec.. 1, 1859, by balance..........		$2,923,705 10
Receipts during the month:		
Customs..........	$2,812,816 47	
Patent Fees..........	6,667 70	
Post-office Department..........	79,246 60	
Treasury Notes..........	1,270,000 00	
Miscellaneous and Transfers..........	51,495 96—	4,220,226 73
Total..........		$7,143,931 83
Payments:		
Treasury Drafts..........	$4,058,266 11	
Post-office Drafts..........	20,092 66—	4,978,358 77
Dec. 31, 1859, Balance..........		$3,065,573 06
By Balance, Cr., Disbursing Accounts..........	$2,500,859 88	
By Receipts during the Month..........	1,677,454 26—	4,178,314 14
To payments..........		1,645,671 22
Balance..........		$2,532,642 92
By Balance, Cr., Interest Accounts..........	$36,070 39	
By Appropriations..........	1,015,245 48—	$1,051,315 87
To Payments..........		4,876 87
Balance..........		$1,046,439 00
receipts for Customs in Dec., 1859....		$2,812,816 47
receipts for Customs in Dec., 1858....		1,979,224 03
Increase in Dec., 1859..........		$833,592 44
By Balance, Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office..........		$284,874 00
By Coin received during the Month..........	$105,820 11	
By Fine Bars received during the Month..........	892,151 36—	997,971 47
Total..........		$1,282,844 47
To payments in Coin......	$127,365 00	
To payments in Fine Bars.	499,274 01—	626,639 01
Balance..........		$656,205 46
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office...	$6,644,654 98	
By Coin in hand, in Assay Office..........	231,068 89—	6,875,723 87
By Fine Bars in Assay Office..........	425,133 63	
By Unparted Bullion in Assay Office..........	289,162 70—	714,296 63
Total..........		$7,590,020 50
Less due Depositors..........		465,839 11
Balance..........		$7,124,181 39

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS.		SPECIE.	
	Dec. 31.	Dec. 24.	Dec. 31.	Dec. 24.
Bk. of New-York.	4,453,254	4,515,887	665,719	647,359
Manhattan Co....	4,754,482	4,494,486	744,693	727,259
Merchants' Bank.	5,375,401	5,404,659	1,195,385	1,004,826
Mechanics' Bank.	3,783,686	3,753,081	618,051	620,515
Union Bank......	2,813,271	2,785,122	427,949	387,242
Bk. of America..	5,791,101	6,007,376	1,408,966	1,235,448
Phenix Bank.....	3,075,820	3,115,218	375,574	418,041
City Bank.......	2,196,872	2,139,160	309,940	272,650
Tradesmen's Bk..	1,401,225	1,395,371	118,860	[illegible]
Fulton Bank.....	1,408,866	1,417,016	215,656	[illegible]
Chemical Bank...	1,897,429	1,882,379	480,379	[illegible]
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,098,664	2,044,098	251,168	242,242
National Bank...	1,975,184	1,961,876	182,113	158,253
Butc.& Drov.Bk..	1,629,472	1,648,335	230,626	245,796
Mech. & Trad.Bk.	785,890	795,208	143,458	136,121
Greenwich Bank..	696,685	693,386	57,320	64,286
Leather Man. Bk.	1,861,109	1,834,161	288,833	287,271
SeventhWardBk...	1,184,747	1,188,729	218,582	181,711
Bk.St.New-York..	3,975,814	3,808,785	986,255	705,850
Am.Exchange Bk	7,666,903	7,600,468	1,257,121	1,188,646
Bk. of Commerce.	12,935,169	13,021,825	1,493,253	1,790,550
Broadway Bank...	2,622,754	2,636,700	321,359	388,599
Ocean Bank......	1,670,228	1,705,811	242,890	215,333
Mercantile Bank.	2,438,723	2,471,269	416,584	286,356
Pacific Bank....	954,664	947,930	173,059	165,844
Bank of Republic	3,850,951	3,970,114	726,382	797,174
Chatham Bank....	731,951	724,864	88,023	88,575
People's Bank...	665,288	669,150	113,940	125,753
Bank of N. Am...	1,590,739	1,575,346	236,642	248,501
Hanover Bank....	1,452,850	1,436,764	174,920	174,532
Irving Bank.....	804,567	821,547	109,802	98,512
Metropolitan Bk.	6,017,506	6,134,449	972,562	883,831
Citizens' Bank..	662,255	709,115	123,324	89,956
Nassau Bank.....	1,623,680	1,612,644	233,602	252,025
Market Bank.....	1,548,936	1,541,035	197,571	226,590
St. Nicholas Bk.	1,046,305	1,050,624	139,997	135,956
Shoe & Leath Bk.	5,618,553	5,076,060	1,076,963	1,420,424
Corn Exch. Bank.	1,607,653	1,642,852	165,971	188,059
Continental Bank	3,499,622	3,443,289	386,281	360,603
Bk.of Comm'w'lth	1,232,257	1,217,560	139,626	190,025
Oriental Bank...	528,883	518,049	91,542	68,170
Marine Bank.....	966,518	976,229	135,640	112,414
Atlantic Bank...	568,019	554,960	66,308	84,991
Imp.&Trad's Bk..	555,809	2,600,926	252,485	252,996
Park Bank.......	4,580,428	4,576,641	712,267	763,614
Artisans' Bank..	1,014,586	959,221	169,392	170,157
Mech.Bk'g Ass'n.	653,097	640,762	54,162	70,463
N.Y.DryDock Co.	448,867	456,283	42,515	43,060
N. Y. Exch. Bank	334,279	327,348	21,107	22,093
Bull's Head Bank	419,415	435,240	54,470	41,493
N. Y. County Bk.	382,484	390,084	43,309	34,546
Grocers' Bank...	516,556	539,523	63,048	67,209
East River Bank.	309,636	315,782	28,445	30,766
North RiverBank	452,953	450,165	75,502	78,543
Manuf.&Mer. Bk.	384,290	342,233	49,631	48,632
Total..........	125,516,046	124,977,375	19,629,220	19,645,967
	Increase......	$538,671	Decrease......	$16,747

BANKS.	CIRCULATION.		DEPOSITS—NET.	
	Dec. 31.	Dec. 24.	Dec. 31.	Dec. 24.
Bk. of New-York.	408,809	402,202	2,563,236	2,414,336
Manhattan Co....	287,411	293,013	3,453,340	2,673,536
Merchants' Bank.	247,681	251,873	3,453,680	3,348,545
Mechanics' Bank.	310,664	312,707	2,572,262	2,532,705
Union Bank......	214,114	197,952	2,082,052	1,925,667
Bk. of America..	137,097	139,386	4,222,951	4,386,885
Phenix Bank.....	136,195	132,495	1,739,577	1,379,864
City Bank.......	......	......	1,435,993	1,386,694
Tradesmen's Bk..	309,794	300,209	612,777	620,132
Fulton Bank.....	161,064	155,915	1,038,930	1,042,383
Chemical Bank...	303,231	303,187	1,710,728	1,861,444
Merch. Exch. Bk.	126,061	124,429	1,064,866	1,042,094
National Bank...	137,842	133,323	747,904	733,932
Butc.&Drov.Bk...	203,931	191,580	1,087,308	1,103,283
Mech. & Trad Bk.	118,634	114,232	680,730	666,138
Greenwich Bank..	138,356	135,952	485,249	435,959
Leather Man. Bk.	237,722	239,399	1,033,866	1,003,948
SeventhWardBk...	215,998	209,917	615,707	599,284
Bk. St.New-York	237,461	251,169	2,666,524	2,389,317
Am.ExchangeBk...	189,958	187,211	4,842,261	4,746,792
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	5,295,107	5,559,193
Broadway Bank...	257,104	253,781	1,844,348	1,917,821
Ocean Bank......	126,339	124,955	1,007,020	1,013,349
Mercantile Bank.	32,886	29,728	1,799,945	1,666,941
Pacific Bank....	119,789	122,449	731,335	713,142
Bk. of Republic.	196,577	207,251	2,817,857	2,947,392
Chatham Bank....	126,609	124,374	395,858	307,977
People's Bank...	111,884	110,519	467,807	478,893
Bank of N. Am...	76,094	77,872	814,535	795,896
Hanover Bank....	101,089	94,807	684,150	661,443
Irving Bank.....	126,774	126,878	540,187	539,681
Metropolitan Bk.	247,573	246,907	3,201,703	3,287,117
Citizens' Bank..	160,307	149,076	498,628	480,493
Nassau Bank.....	120,439	124,730	919,701	876,641
Market Bank.....	206,023	207,057	858,994	884,512
St. NicholasBank	92,277	91,173	565,181	570,860
Shoe & Leath Bk.	85,900	86,954	5,178,039	6,631,328
Corn Exch. Bank	102,108	101,917	718,768	798,744
Continental Bank	172,086	177,040	1,860,494	1,882,124
Bk. of Commw'lth	224,560	222,860	942,543	902,763
Oriental Bank...	102,389	101,429	360,659	320,082
Marine Bank.....	125,609	127,252	518,573	519,823
Atlantic Bank...	78,972	75,629	260,719	277,552
Imp.&Trad's Bk..	189,089	190,789	1,294,578	1,364,299
Park Bank.......	179,355	177,316	3,256,369	3,315,576
Artisans' Bank..	88,732	88,525	624,408	571,950
Mech.Bk'g Ass'n.	107,018	104,599	240,167	236,087
N.Y.DryDock Co.	150,129	150,184	221,303	217,892
N. Y. Exch. Bk..	115,834	111,728	313,109	301,893
Bull's Head Bank	101,253	101,596	391,643	383,229
N. Y. County Bk.	87,630	84,679	277,398	273,634
Grocers' Bank...	53,456	52,295	367,130	396,355
East River Bank.	86,990	82,117	221,178	211,667
North RiverBank	79,445	75,531	447,195	434,194
Manuf.& Mer. Bk.	30,660	26,900	233,911	211,271
Total..........	8,386,977	8,309,023	78,283,484	77,294,732
	Increase....	$77,954	Increase....	$988,752

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ NEW YORK SIX PER CENT. STATE STOCK.—United States six per cent. Treasury Notes for sale in amounts to suit. Matured Treasury Notes taken without discount in payment for the above.
THOMPSON BROTHERS, 2 Wall-st.

Commerce of Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 31.

Exports of the week..........	$87,969
Decrease as compared with same w'k last year	15,190
Imports of the week..........	34,276
Decrease as compared with same w'k last year	54,835
Exports of the year 1859..........	$8,638,749
Decrease as compared with 1858..........	1,481,281
Imports for the year 1859..........	10,415,992
Increase as compared with 1858..........	2,505,013

Of the imports of the year, $5,479,000 were free of duty.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 31.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 94½; Reading Railroad, 21⅛; Morris Canal, 48¾; Long Island Railroad, 11¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37½.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 31, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 99 bbls. Ashes, 3,346 bbls. Flour, 2,684 bushels Wheat, 1,600 bushels Corn, 418 bushels Rye, 3,110 bushels Oats, 1,698 bush. Malt, 91 pkgs. Provisions and 91 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sells slowly, at $5 12½ for Pots, and $5 37½ for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspector's Warehouse, this morning, 1,331 bbls.,—including 993 bbls. Pots, and 338 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 1,200 bags Rio, at 11½c.@11¾c., ℘ lb.

Prices of Coffee in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1858.	1859.
Java..........℘ lb...	13¾@14⅛	14¾@15
Rio..........℘ lb...	9⅜@12	10¾@12⅛
St. Domingo..........℘ lb...	9 @ 9¼	11⅛@—

COTTON—Has been in fair request at a shade firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 1,500 bales, including Middling Uplands, at 11c.@11⅛c.; do. Gulfs, at 11¼c.@11½c. ℘ lb.

Prices of Cotton in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1858.	1859.
Middling Uplands.....℘ lb..	11⅞@—	11 @11¼
Middling Gulfs.....℘ lb..	12 @12⅛	11¼@11½

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been somewhat unsettled, to-day, for State and Western Flour. State brands, especially extra, have been quite actively sought after, chiefly by speculators, last evening and this forenoon, and large sales have been effected at a shade firmer, though not quotably higher prices. Other kinds have been in rather moderate request at essentially unaltered rates. Sales have been reported of 21,000 bbls., in lots, including superfine State, at $5 20@$5 30; extra State at $5 40@$5 50, chiefly at $5 45; at which rate over 14,000 bbls. changed hands; inferior to very choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 20@$5 30; extra Wisconsin at $5 35@$6 10; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 40@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 50@$5 65; round-hoop extra Ohio shipping brands, at $5 70@$5 85, ℘ bbl.

Unsound Flour..........	$4 75 @$5 10
Superfine State..........	5 20 @ 5 30
Extra State..........	5 40 @ 5 50
Superfine Western..........	5 20 @ 5 30
Extra Wisconsin..........	5 35 @ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan..	5 40 @ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio..........	5 50 @ 5 65
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 70 @ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands..........	5 90 @ 6 80
Fancy Genesee..........	5 60 @ 5 70
Extra Genesee..........	5 75 @ 7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri..........	5 50 @ 7 25
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee..........	5 55 @ 7 25

Southern Flour is in good request, at full rates. Sales, to-day, 3,000 bbls., in lots, at $5 45@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 80@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian continues quiet, yet steady, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 60@$6 80 ℘ bbl. Sales 450 bbls. Rye Flour is in demand at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is selling, in lots, at $3 60 for Jersey, $4@$4 05 for Baltimore, and $4 15@$4 20 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

PRICES OF FLOUR AND MEAL IN NEW-YORK, DEC. 31.

	1858.	1859.
Superfine State Flour, ℘ bbl.	$4 20@4 40	$5 20@$5 30
Extra State Flour, ℘ bbl.	4 95@5 20	5 40@5 50
Superfine West'n Flour, ℘ bbl.	4 30@4 65	5 20@5 30
Extra Western Flour, ℘ bbl..	5 50@8 50	5 35@7 25
Canadian Flour, ℘ bbl	5 30@6 50	5 60@6 80
Southern Flour, ℘ bbl	4 75@8 75	5 45@7 25
Rye Flour, ℘ bbl	3 25@4 10	3 60@4 40
Corn Meal, ℘ bbl	3 40@4 00	3 60@4 20

GRAIN—Wheat continues quiet, being generally held above the views of buyers. A sale of a boat load of White Canada was reported, but without reliable particulars; also, of some red Southern at $1 30; and Upper Lake Spring on terms not ascertained. Corn is inactive, and prices are irregular. Sales have been confined to 15,000 bushels, at 87c.@89c. for new Yellow Jersey and Southern, and 86½c.@88c. for new White Jersey and Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye is inactive, mainly at 88c.@9?c. ℘ bushel. Some holders ask higher rates. Barley is in limited request, at old quotations. Oats are moderately sought after, including Canada at 46c.@47c.; Western at 46c.@46½c.; State at 46c.@47c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 41c.@43c., and Southern at 40c.@42c. ℘ bushel. Having already estimated the stocks on hand, here, of Flour and Wheat—the former at 1,000,000 bbls, and the latter at 2,000,000 bushels—we may now add that Mr. Wm. H. Trafton makes out 917,000 bbls. Flour, and a little over 1,900,000 bushels Wheat, as the available supply in this market. During the week the trade have differed widely, in opinion, as to the amount of each commodity on hand—the estimates having ranged from 750,000 to 1,500,000 bbls. Flour, and 1,250,000 to 2,500,000 bushels Wheat, but generally, in the average, agreeing essentially with our estimate.

Prices of Grain in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1858.	1859.
White Wheat, ℘ bush.	$1 20@$1 55	$1 35 @$1 55
Red Wheat, ℘ bushel..	68@ 1 27½	1 18 @ 1 30
Corn, ℘ bushel..........	72@ 85	86½@ 89
Rye, ℘ bushel..........	75@ 78	88 @ 90
Barley, ℘ bushel..........	70@ 92½	76 @ 88
State Oats, ℘ bushel....	49@ 52	46 @ 47

HAY—Sales to-day 400 bales, at $1 06¼@$1 12½ ℘ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been in fair request at firmer rates. Week's receipts, 13,894. Week's sales, 38,269, including, according to Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER, 7,645 Montevideo 21@22 lbs., at 23½c.@24c., 6 months, usual selection; 700 Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., part at 22c., 6 months, usual selection; 5,300 Orinoco, 20@21 lbs., at 21½c., 6 months, usual selection; 4,487 Porto Cabello, 23 lbs., part at 19c., 6 months, as they run; 371 Maracaibo, 22 lbs., 20½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 2,400 Maracaibo, dry salted, 30@32 lbs., 16c. 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,600 Vera Cruz, 19 lbs., at 21c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,100 Tampico, dry salted, 28 lbs., part at 18c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 1,400 Tabasco, &c., 20 lbs., at 20½c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 840 San Juan, 20 lbs., at 20c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 500 Bogota, 22 lbs., at 21c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 3,500 Texas, 24@26 lbs., part at 18c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 600 Western, 22 lbs., at 17c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 900 Southern, 16 lbs., at 13½c.@14c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,152 W. S. Buenos Ayres, for Europe, 65 lbs., at 11½c., in bond, cash, usual selection; 574 W. S. Rio Grande, for Europe, 60 lbs., on private terms; 600 Association Slaughter, for Europe, 78 lbs., at 9½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 2,500 Western Slaughter, for Europe, 65 lbs., at 8½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 500 Western Slaughter, 60 lbs., at 8½c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,600 City Slaughter, for Europe, 65 lbs., at 8½c., cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in first hands, 213,000 Dry Hides; 14,600 Wet Salted Hides; 2,000 Horse Hides, and 100 bales East India Hides.

Prices of Hides in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1858.	1859.
Buenos Ayres, ℘ lb....	26½c.@26¾c.	24c. @ —
Rio Grande, ℘ lb......	25¼c.@26c.	22½c.@23c.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line, Messrs. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER refer to thus: "Hemlock Sole—The inquiry continues good; rates are well sustained, and tend upwards for prime tannages. Sales have not been large; nevertheless they are in excess of receipts from tanneries. The year closes with a very firm market and fairer prospects for the coming Spring business. Oak sole has been steady, with a moderate demand at unchanged figures. Weekly receipts of sole leather about 29,000 sides. Upper in the rough sells slowly at current prices and finished stock continues rather quiet. The supplies of upper leather in Boston have become largely reduced; but as yet there has been no improvement in prices. The Boot and Shoe market is dull, and considerable stock will be carried over on dealer's hands to next season."

Prices of Sole Leather in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1858.	1859.
Oak, light and med., ℘ lb...	29 @31c.	30 @32c.
Heml'k, light & med., ℘ lb...	22½@26½c.	18½@22½c.

METALS—The movements in this line, during December, Mr. J. BYRNE notices thus: "As usual at this season the market has been very inactive, but, with favorable foreign advices, holders have advanced their pretensions, and prices show, generally, an improvement on my quotations under date 1st ultimo. Imports, foreign, for December, 1859: Bar and bundle Iron, 4,850 tons; Sheet Iron, 9,944 bundles; Pig Iron, 1,318 tons; Tin and Zinc Plate, 25,529 boxes."

Total Imports of Foreign Metals into the port of New-York during the years:

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Iron, Bar and Bun., tons.	39,378	34,843	21,120	63,890
Iron, Sheet, bundles.....	756,447	672,216	405,727	136,738
Iron, Pig, tons.........	32,390	23,636	24,618	30,648
Tin and Terneplate, bxs	428,767	422,334	338,146	488,977

The imports for 1856 to 1858 embrace Bars only. The imports for 1859 embrace Sheets only.

Prices of Metals in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1857.	1858.	1859.
Copper, refined ingot......	26	21	22½
Iron, Staffordshire bar.....	$62 50	$57 50	$55 00
Iron, Scotch pig..........	30 50	24 50	24 50
Iron, sheet, double..........	3¾	3⅜	3⅛
Tin, gort. and saucer......	34	26⅜	31¼
Tinplate, ½ of charcoal..	11 62	10 00	9 50
Spelter, Silesian..........	7¼	6⅛	5⅛
Zinc, Menelmann..........	8¾	8⅛	7½

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in demand, and sales have been reported of 750 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $16 06¼ for Mess, and $11 50 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut-meats and Bacon are unaltered. Lard has been purchased to the extent of 270 tierces and barrels, in lots, at 10⅝c.@10¾c. ℘ lb. Beef is inactive and tending downward. Sales 200 bbls., in lots, at $9@$9 75 for new repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess; and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime, ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17 50@$19 ℘ tc. Beef Hams, $12@$14 50 ℘ bbl. Butter is moderately inquired for at 15c.@23c. for State, and 11c.@16c. for Ohio, ℘ lb. Cheese sells at 8½c.@11¼c. ℘ lb. Stock on hand, to-day, in packing-yards of New-York and Brooklyn, 41,121 bbls. Pork, and 80,818 tcs. and bbls. Beef, against 32,619 bbls. Pork, and 62,637 trcs. and bbls. Beef, Dec. 1, 1859; and 66,828 bbls. Pork, and 71,880 tcs. and bbls. Beef, Jan. 1, 1859.

Prices of Provisions in New-York, Dec. 31.

	1858.	1859.
Mess Pork ℘ bbl......	$17 00 @$17 62½	$16 06¼@ —
Prime Pork ℘ bbl......	13 00 @ 13 40	11 00 @ —
Cut Meats ℘ lb..........	— 6⅛@ — 9⅜	— 8 @ 10
Coun'y MessBf.℘bbl...	7 75 @ 9 00	5 00 @ 5 25
Lard ℘ lb..........	— 11 @ — 11⅛	— 10⅝@ — 10¾
State Butter ℘ lb......	— 16 @ — 26	— 15 @ — 25
Cheese ℘ lb..........	— 8¼@ — 9½	— 8⅛@ — 11¼

Prices of Rice in New-York Dec. 31.

	1858.	1859.
	—Per 100 Pounds—	
Inferior to Common.	$2 62½@$2 87½	$3 00@$3 37½
Fair to Prime......	3 25 @ 3 75	3 75@ 4 25

SUGARS—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 370 hhds. Cuba, part at 7c.@7½c. ℘ lb.; 175 hhds. New-Orleans, at auction, at $8 ℘ $8 50 ℘ 100 lbs.; and 1,400 bags Pernambuco, on private terms.

Stock of Sugar in New-York, Jan. 1.

	1859.	1860.
Cuba—hhds..........	7,436	20,256
English Islands—hhds..........	290	
New-Orleans—hhds..........	3,528	334
Porto Rico..........	1,011	795
Melado..........	608	818
Total—hhds..........	12,873	22,203
Total—boxes..........	14,489	20,621
Total—bags..........		14,930

Prices of Sugars in New-York, Dec. 31, 1859.

	1858.	1859.
Cuba—℘ lb..........	5⅛c.@7¼c.	6¼c.@8⅛c.
New-Orleans—℘ lb....	6c. @7½c.	6⅛c.@8⅛c.

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 350 bbls., at 26c.@26¼c. ℘ gallon.

WOOL—In reviewing the month's business, Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING notice but little change: "In consequence of the moderate demand for domestic Fleece and pulled Wool, some anxious sellers were found ready to accept from 1c. to 3c. ℘ lb. below former rates. As a general thing, however, prices have been well maintained. The stocks remain about the same as a month ago, probably not over a million and a half lbs. of both fleece and pulled. Considering this small amount, and similar small stocks of Wool in our principal markets, together with the fact that at least six months must elapse before the new clip will be coming in, the insufficiency for that space of time is so apparent, that we may safely expect that prices will not merely be sustained, but a further advance take place as soon as a demand occurs, and which may commence towards the end of the month, or after the auction sale of some 500,000 lbs. of domestic Fleece and pulled Wools, to take place at Boston on the 12th of January; the sale at present interfering with the demand. California and Texas Wools remain in good demand, especially the better grades, of which the stock is becoming rather light. Fine and good medium foreign Wools have sold at better prices, and to a considerable extent, during December, and will continue to, in consequence of the scarcity of domestic Wool. Although the stock has been much reduced, we have yet a good variety left to select from. Low medium and common foreign Wools have been largely disposed of at improved rates, during the last month, and our stocks are much smaller now than they were some four weeks ago; they cannot be increased, we think, because of the prices in foreign markets having risen so much that large shipments will be prevented; though there will be some Wool coming in from time to time. The stock of good Entre Rios, Buenos Ayres, Donskoi, Persian, Syrian, East Indian and other desirable carpet Wools has become limited; we are looking for new supplies. Of Cordova, we have a better selection than of most kinds of low Wools. The London auction sales terminated with the same good spirit which was evinced at their commencement, and the advance of ½d. to 1d. ℘ lb. on the desirable kinds have been maintained. The prospects for the future being represented as favorable, if no political events should occur to disturb them."

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 100 bales Cotton, at ¼c. ℘ lb.: 100 boxes Bacon, and 100 tcs. Rice, at 20s. For London, 100 tcs. Beef, at 5s.; 100 bales Bacon, at 25s.; and 10 pkgs. Tobacco, at 6s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Norwegian bark *Borgund*, 350 tons, hence to Smyrna, at $3,800; bark *Indian Queen*, 410 tons, from New-Orleans to Trieste, Cotton, 1 5-16c.; a Bremen bark, from Charleston to Bremen, 15-16c.; a bark, 245 tons, from Savannah to Aspinwall, Lumber, $12; a schooner, 250 tons, from Elizabethport to Aspinwall, Coal, $4 50, and back from Honduras to New-York, Mahogany, $15 ℘ M.; a brig, 240 tons, to Porto Rico and back, Sugar, 40c., and Molasses, $3; a bark, from Norfolk to Demerara, hhd. Staves, $12; a schooner, from Wilmington to Guadaloupe, Lumber, $12; a brig, 142 tons, to St. Kitts, with privilege of another port, $700; a British schooner, 130 tons, to St. Croix and back, $1,100; a brig, 150 tons, to St. Jago, Cuba, $700.

LAW REPORTS.

The "Octoroon" Case.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SATURDAY, DEC. 31—BEFORE JUDGE INGERSOLL.

This case came on again for hearing as adjourned on Saturday, before Judge INGERSOLL, in the United States Court. The plaintiff, Mr. Bourcicault, who was not present, was represented by Mr. Cram; the defendants, Messrs. Fields and Stuart, both of whom were in Court, by Messrs. Jernegan and O'Gorman. Mr. Cram opened for the plaintiff in an able speech, in which he endeavored to show that his client's affidavit was entitled, from his proverbial character for honesty and fair-dealing, to more credence than those for the defence, however numerous and well supported. He then advanced a number of legal points for the Court's consideration. Mr. Jernegan, on the other side, offered the following points on behalf of the defendants:

I. The plaintiff by his own showing is not entitled to a copyright in the exclusive performance of the "Octoroon."

1. The fourth section of the Copyright Act of 1831 provides that no person shall be entitled to the benefit of this act unless he shall, *before publication*, deposit a printed copy of the title, &c., in the Clerk's office, &c.

The copy of the title of the "Octoroon" was not so deposited until after the public performance of the piece for a succession of nights, and, therefore, so far as the right to the exclusive performance of the play is concerned, not until after publication.

2. Since the act of Congress of Aug. 6, 1856, (11 Stat. at Large, 138,) there are two distinct exclusive rights which the author or proprietor of a dramatic composition may secure: First, the exclusive right to print and publish the piece, and, second, the exclusive right to perform it, and these two rights are to be carefully distinguished. (See Curtis, on Copyrights, 139.)

3. The publication of a dramatic composition by the public performance of it, with the consent of the author or proprietor, bears the same relation to the copyright for the exclusive performance of it, as its publication by printing bears to the copyright of the book.

4. The plaintiff, therefore, having permitted the public performance of the piece before the entry of the title of the book, it was not entered "before publication," so as to entitle him to the exclusive right of performance.

5. The cases of Coleman *vs.* Watkin, 5 T. R., 245; Murray *vs.* Elliston, 5 B. and Ald., 657, and Macklin *vs.* Richardson, Ambler, 694, decide that a representation of a play is not a publication of the "Book," or an infringement of the copyright of the "Book," under the statute 8 Anne, c. 19. But this act gave no copyright for the exclusive performance of a dramatic composition, such act not having been passed until 3 William IV. Consequently these decisions have no bearing on the present question.

6. If the representation of the play was not a publication under the law of 1856, then it was not an infringement under that law.

II. The permission given by the plaintiff to represent the play, and its representation under that permission, preclude him from acquiring an exclusive copyright to the representation of the piece, on the same ground that an inventor who permitted the public use of his invention prior to the act of 1839, sec. 7, was precluded from obtaining a patent-right.

1. This doctrine existed at common law, and was established in this country in the case of Pennock *vs.* Dialogue, 2 Peters, 16, and Shaw *vs.* Cooper, 7 Peters, 292.

2. This public use means use in public, and not by the public, and the sale of a single machine, or the permission of its use on a single occasion for profit, was fatal to the claims of the inventor. Carpenter *vs.* Smith, 9; Mees *vs.* Welsby, 300; Elliot *vs.* Aston; Webster's Pat. Cas., 224; Cornish *vs.* Keene, *ibid* 519.

3. The public representation of a drama under the act of 1856, is equivalent to the public use of an invention under the patent law as it stood prior to 1839, and as there is no provision in the copyright law analogous to the 7th section of the patent law of 1839; allowing the public use of an invention for two years without prejudice to the application for a patent, the plaintiff must stand on his common law right, and is not entitled to a copyright for the exclusive performance of his dramatic composition.

III. The facts disclosed by the affidavits clearly show that the "Octoroon" was not only written for the Winter Garden, but (see Storace *vs.* Longman, 2 Camp, 27, where the absolute ownership was claimed by the Opera House) the right to perform it was expressly purchased by Mr. Fields for a valuable consideration, and that right was to continue as long as it continued to draw houses. Hence,

1. This was at least a license to perform it as long as Fields saw proper, and is irrevocable. McCling *vs.* Kingsland, 1 Howard 202.

2. It is a right expressly saved by the proviso in the act of Congress, and not extinguished by the author's subsequent copyright.

3. That contract has never been rescinded, and the plaintiff could not by his own unjustifiable and improper conduct in withdrawing the piece, acquire a right to rescind it.

4. Mr. Fields exercised no more than his legal right in discharging the plaintiff as stage-manager when his conduct had rendered it fatal to the interests of the theatre to retain him.

5. Even had Fields erred in discharging him, it gives the plaintiff no right to enjoin the performance of the play; his retention was not made by the contract a condition precedent to the right to perform the play, and the Court will not interpolate a condition precedent, where the parties have not so agreed. If injured, he has remedy on the contract.

6. But it was a part of the agreement that Fields could at any time put an end to the employment of plaintiff as stage-director.

IV—It is not necessary that the license should be in writing.

1. At common law a license to publish by parol was valid. Southey *vs.* Sherwood, 2 Menfale, 434; Randall *vs.* Murray, Jacobs 311; and could be inferred from circumstances. Platt *vs.* Boulton, 19 Ver. 447

2. Since the statute of 8 Anne, which required every assignment of a copyright to be in writing and attested by two witnesses, (see Act, Stat. 1,) notwithstanding the comprehensive language of that requirement, it is settled that a parol license is valid, and that such license may even permit remedy by injunction for an infringement of the copyright, against any other person than the author or his assignee. (Marman *vs.* Tegg. Russ. 385; Sweet *vs.* Shaw, 3 Innit 217; Sweet *vs.* Carter, 5 Innit 68; Barfield *vs.* Micholen, 2 Law Journal 90, 102; Curtis, pp. 223 224.)

3. The act of Congress of 1831 requires assignments of copyrights to be in writing, but neither that, nor the act of 1856, under which the plaintiff claims, requires a license to be in writing; indeed, the language of the latter act seems to repel such a condition. It expressly confines cases of infringement to these, when the play is performed "without or against the consent of said author, &c.," and does not limit the motive of that consent to a consent in writing.

4. Under the Patent law, which requires all assignments to be written and recorded, it has never been held that a license must be in writing.

5. Even if this were an assignment, it is only to assignments made after the copyright is obtained that the statute applies. Before he obtains the copyright the author may certainly dedicate his book to the public, or allow it to be published without a written consent.

V. Whatever conflict may exist in the evidence on other points, the plaintiff admits that the play was performed for several successive nights by the defendants with his consent and aid, and it is further undisputed, that, in consequence of this permission the defendants have incurred expenses in bringing out and performing the play, these facts alone are fatal to the application for an injunction.

1. Because, where the conduct of the party himself has led to the violation of right of which he complains, an injunction will not be granted, even though the legal title is admitted. Rundell *vs.* Murray, Inc. 311, act in 3 M. & C. 730; Saunders *vs.* Smith, 3 Mylne & Craig 711, 725, 730; Platt *vs.* Boulton, 19 Vis., 447.

2. Because an injunction will not be granted where the defendant has incurred expenses with the knowledge and consent of the plaintiff, under the expectation of reimbursement. Neilson *vs.* Thompson, Webst. Pat. Cas. 278, 286.

VI. It is also a fatal objection to this application for an injunction, that even if there were no doubt about the legal title, the plaintiff's rights depend upon the nature and effect of the agreement between him and Mr. Fields in relation to the performance of the play, for where such is the case the rule is that the plaintiff will be left to his trial at law. Walcot *vs.* Walker, 7 Vesey, 1; Lomnder *vs.* Duncombe, 1 Law Journal, 51.

VII. Another fatal objection to the plaintiff's application is, that his title is disputed by the defendants, and it has not been established by judicial decision or uninterrupted possession.

1. The rule as stated in 2 Eden on Injunctions, 331-2, note (2), as the result of all the authorities is that the plaintiff's title must be established, either directly by judicial decision, or indirectly by uninterrupted possession and usage.

2. The right here disputed is the right to the exclusive performance of the play. It is disputed on the ground that the copyright was not applied for until after the publication, and on the ground of license.

3. There has never been any judicial decision upon either of these questions in favor of the plaintiff, nor has he even been in possession, the play never having been performed except by the defendants and for their benefit.

VIII. Another fatal objection is that a preliminary injunction in this case would be equivalent to a perpetual injunction, inasmuch as the performance of the play by the defendants will necessarily be temporary, and will cease before the suit can be brought to a hearing. In such case the rule is that a preliminary injunction will not be granted. Gurney *vs.* Longman, 13 Vesey, 493.

IX. It is also a sufficient answer to this application, that the loss of the defendants in case of an injunction, will be irremediable, while a refusal of the injunction would not prejudice the plaintiffs, as the defendant Fields would be compelled to account, and it is not pretended that he is not responsible. Spotterwood and Clark, 2 Phill ch. 154.

He was followed by Mr. O'Gorman, in an eloquent address on the facts of the case, before the close of which the Court adjourned over the case to next Thursday.

Laura Keene and the Metropolitan Theatre

HERNE'S CLAIM FOR RENTS PAID.

Patrick Herne vs. *Laura Keene*.—This was an action by the plaintiff to recover $400 of the defendant, which he claimed to have paid for one month's rent of the Metropolitan Theatre for Miss Keene, at the request of Mr. Lutz, her agent.

Miss Keene admitted that she occupied the theatre at the time for which the rent is alleged to have been paid by Herne, and also that she had not at that time paid the rent, but denied that Herne was authorized to pay it for her, and that he did pay it.

The case was brought in the Superior Court in May last, and referred to Murray Hoffman, Jr., who, after a long hearing, reported that the agent of Laura Keene, Mr. Lutz, had no power to bind his principal by such an act—borrowing money of Herne to pay the rent—and that, therefore, the defendant was not liable therefor.

From this report the plaintiff appealed to the General Term of the Court, urging that the agent of Laura Keene was an agent whose acts in this particular would bind her for the money advanced. After argument the Court so held, and reversed the judgment granted upon the Referee's report, granting a new trial, with costs to abide event.

Since the appeal the plaintiff died, and the action is now in the name of his wife as administratrix.

E. L. Herne for plaintiff; W. D. Booth for defendant.

The Yonkers Railroad Troubles.

Samuel B. Althause vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—The plaintiff in this case, a few days since, obtained an injunction against the defendants, of Justice PIERREPONT, of the Superior Court, restraining them from permitting the New-York and Yonkers Railroad Company from laying tracks through those streets forming what is termed the "Broadway Parallel" route. The Common Council had passed a resolution allowing such tracks to be laid, despite the veto of the Mayor, and this injunction is to prevent the consummation of the plan, if possible.

The injunction order is returnable on Tuesday, upon an order to show cause why it should not be made perpetual.

Barney, Butler & Parsons, for plaintiff.

The Forrest Divorce Case.

THE ALIMONY FIXED AT $3,000 A YEAR.

Catharine N. Forrest vs. *Edwin Forrest*.—Since the coming in of the Referee's report in this case two new motions have been made, and reported in the TIMES when made. The defendant made a motion for an allowance of further time to prepare a case on exceptions for the purpose of appeal from the conclusions of the Referee. The plaintiff asked for an increase of alimony from the present time.

Both of these motions were argued a week or two since, before Justice WOODRUFF, at Special Term of the Superior Court, and both are now granted. The alimony of plaintiff is increased to $250 per month, or $3,000 a year—$1,000 less than allowed by Referee's report.

United States Circuit Court, Dec. 31—Before Judge Ingersoll.

Dion Bourcicault vs. *Thomas C. Fields et al.*—The argument in this case, which involves the copyright to the play of the Octoroon, was brought on to-day.

Mr. Cram argued in support of the plaintiff's motion for an injunction, and Mr. Jernegan and Mr. O'Gorman in opposition. The argument of the latter was not concluded at the adjournment of the Court, so the matter lay over until Thursday next.

Retirement of Justice Slosson.

Justice SLOSSON of the Superior Court, closed his judicial labors on Saturday last, and upon taking leave of the Court, made a few feeling remarks expressive of his regrets upon parting with his associates on the Bench, and also thanking the members of the Bar for uniform kindness and courtesy. The learned Judge was much affected, and his remarks were received with equal feeling by the Court and members of the profession present.

General Sessions.

HEAVY CALENDAR FOR JANUARY.

The January term of the Court of General Sessions will commence on Tuesday before Judge RUSSELL. The following is the official calendar of the prisoners at present confined in the City Prison, with the nature of their offences:

Murder..........	18	Burglary..........	9
Felonious Assault and Battery..........	7	Robbery..........	3
Arson..........	3	Rape..........	2
Forgery..........	10	Perjury..........	1
Grand Larceny..........	30	Receiving Stolen Goods.	1
Abandonment..........	4	Total..........	88

The murder cases, it will be seen, are numerous. They include, it is true, many which have been waiting for disposal for a considerable period, among which are those of Robert C. Macdonald, of Mobile, for the murder of Virginia Stewart, opposite the Brandreth House, in Broadway; and of Margaret Burke, charged with poisoning Mrs. Beetham and Fayette Robinson, at the boarding-house in Fourteenth-street. The names of the other parties awaiting trial for murder are John Allison, charged with shooting a man in one of the upper Wards; John Crimmons, who shot a man in a porter-house, on the day of the November election; John Donnelly; Thomas Dowling; Richard A. Eddy, (colored,) for killing his boarding-house keeper; Patrick Farrell, William Jones and John Gillen, for the murder in the Five Points; William Hutchinson; Henry Laughran; John McCue, for the "model artist" affray; Willard P. Maynard; Mary Smith; Margaret Sheridan; Mortimer Shay and Moses Stafford. Some of these will be tried at the Oyer and Terminer.

Besides the 88 cases enumerated in the above calendar, the remaining cells of the City Prison are filled with prisoners who are yet unindicted, and with whom the Grand Inquest will proceed to deal on Tuesday. Notwithstanding the untiring exertions of the Recorder, his associate Judge, and the District-Attorney, with his associates, Messrs. Sedgwick and Doyle, business seems rather to multiply than decrease in this Court.

Distribution of Marine Court Business for 1860.

The following is a list of the assignments of the Marine Court for 1860:

JANUARY.		JULY.	
McCarthy..........	Part I.	Alker..........	Part I.
Maynard..........	Part II.	McCarthy..........	Part II.
Alker..........	Chambers.	Maynard..........	Chambers.
FEBRUARY.		AUGUST.	
Maynard..........	Part I.	Maynard..........	Part I.
Alker..........	Part II.	Alker..........	Part II.
McCarthy..........	Chambers.	McCarthy..........	Chambers.
MARCH.		SEPTEMBER.	
Alker..........	Part I.	McCarthy..........	Part I.
McCarthy..........	Part II.	Maynard..........	Part II.
Maynard..........	Chambers.	Alker..........	Chambers.
APRIL.		OCTOBER.	
McCarthy..........	Part I.	Alker..........	Part I.
Alker..........	Part II.	McCarthy..........	Part II.
Maynard..........	Chambers.	Maynard..........	Chambers.
MAY.		NOVEMBER.	
Maynard..........	Part I.	Maynard..........	Part I.
McCarthy..........	Part II.	Alker..........	Part II.
Alker..........	Chambers.	McCarthy..........	Chambers.
JUNE.		DECEMBER.	
McCarty..........	Part I.	McCarthy..........	Part I.
Maynard..........	Part II.	Maynard..........	Part II.
Alker..........	Chambers.	Alker..........	Chambers.

General Term is held on the last Thursday of each month, except the months of July and August.

MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Hon. Florence McCarthy, Hon. Arba K. Maynard Albert A. Thompson, Justices; Moses D. Gale, Clerk. Number of Processes issued from 1st January to 31st December, 1859:

Summonses, warrants, attachments, aliases, &c..	4,720
Number of judgments rendered..........	2,251
Number of cases remaining in Court..........	202

The amount for which judgment has been obtained in all is five hundred and twenty-nine thousand six hundred and fifty dollars ($529,650.)

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Number of cases appealed from Special Term...	192
Number of cases argued and decided..........	147
Number of cases dismissed and discontinued....	31
Number of cases in December Calendar..........	24

This Court has been open for the transaction of business every day during the year, except Sundays and the usual holidays.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says that a New-York merchant, while visiting that city, lost three thousand dollars in a gambling hell. He attempted to commit suicide by taking an ounce of laudanum, but was discovered and relieved before the drug had effected its work.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 2, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES. New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—THE HAPPY MAN.

WINTER GARDEN—THE OCTOROON.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—GREEN BUSHES.

ODEON, WILLIAMSBURGH—DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—SENOR OLIVEIRA.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Afternoon—A-LAD-IN-A-LAMP—MOTHER GOOSE—THE HAPPY MAN—THE SHEEP-STEALER. Evening—DICK, THE NEWSBOY—MOTHER GOOSE—A-LAD-IN-A-LAMP—PADDY CAREY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Morning, Noon and Evening—THE FORTY THIEVES—FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY—LOST SON—OUR FELLOW CLERKS.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—THE FRENCH SPY—CIRCUS FEATS.

DRAYTON'S OPERA HALL—KOOLOO KAFFIR ENTERTAINMENT.

FRENCH THEATRE—MR. SAM COWELL'S CONCERTS.

PALACE GARDEN—VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—ABBOTT'S COLLECTION OF EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—PALMER'S STATUE, "THE WHITE CAPTIVE."

☞ As a necessary concession to the general observance of the present as New-Year's Day, no paper will be issued from this office to-morrow morning. Later editions of the TIMES will, however, appear in the afternoon as usual.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

By the arrival of the steamship *Canada* at Halifax, we have dates from Liverpool to Dec. 17, and from Queenstown to the 18th. From France we learn that the list of plenipotentiaries to the Congress is very nearly complete—Sardinia, Austria, France, England and Spain having designated their respective delegates. The Congress was not to sit until the middle of January. Some feeling existed in England in regard to the Suez Canal project, the Press generally ridiculing the commercial feasibility of the scheme. The London *Post*, Lord PALMERSTON'S organ, takes, however, a more serious view, urging that if a firman were obtained from the Porte authorizing the enterprise, Egypt would be dissevered from Turkey by the interposition of a slice of the French Empire. There were no new events in the progress of the Moorish war. Troops continue to pass into Africa from Spain; and, in the aggregate, the Spanish arms have not been unsuccessful. From Hungary we learn that a national outbreak appears to be inevitable. The decision of the Emperor that none of the reforms demanded by the Hungarian Protestants shall be granted, has excited a universal desire for revolt; and the government of Vienna has thought the crisis sufficiently threatening to require the transfer of large bodies of troops to Hungary. In the meantime, the rumor of the Emperor's intention to abdicate is again circulated, and the Archduchess SOPHIA named as his prompter. Our later advices from India mention that Lord CLYDE is about to return to England, his place at the head of the Indian Army being supplied by Sir HUGH ROSE. The United States sloop of war *Germantown* and steamer *Powhatan* were at Shanghai.

The Overland Mail, from San Francisco on the 9th ult., reached Jefferson City on Saturday. The news is of interest. Great excitement had been created at San Francisco by the publication of a decision by Judge HOFFMAN, of the United States District Court, in favor of a person who claims a large portion of a very valuable section of the land upon which the city stands. The decision was only filed the day before the Judge set out for the Atlantic States. It is said to have taken the population by surprise; and those interested had instituted measures to have the case reopened. A rumor had obtained currency that a will of Senator BRODERICK had been found, and would be made public as soon as letters of administration should be granted. Business at San Francisco was extremely dull.

Dates from Oregon, Washington and British Columbia are to Nov. 30. The discovery of new gold mines appears to be a matter of daily occurrence in Oregon, and the people were greatly excited on the subject. In British Columbia the intensity of the Winter had put an end to mining operations.

Our dates from the Hawaiian Kingdom are to Nov. 10. Mr. NEILSON, the King's private secretary, whom his Majesty attempted in a moment of frensy to kill, was lying extremely low, the King attending his sick bed sedulously. A recent assessment of the real and personal estate of the Archipelago determines the value to be $7,000,000.

The United States sloop-of-war *Vandalia*, Commander SINCLAIR, arrived at this port yesterday, from Valparaiso. On the 15th ult., at midnight, the vessel experienced the shock of an earthquake. It is creditable to the management of the *Vandalia* that so long a cruise, through climates so diverse, has been accomplished without the loss of either officers or men.

Several rumors reached this city, on Saturday, to the effect that Mr. GROW had accepted the challenge of Mr. BRANCH, and that when about to leave for the scene of encounter, on Saturday morning, had been arrested, and held to bail to keep the peace. The fact, however, appears to have been widely different. The statement of Mr. BRANCH, which we receive by special dispatch from Washington, apprises us that on Thursday a hostile missive was addressed by that gentleman to Mr. GROW, who replied the following day, declining to accept a challenge, and declaring his intention to defend himself if attacked. Under these circumstances, Mr. BRANCH has felt himself authorized to print the correspondence, and appeal to public opinion in the premises.

On Saturday afternoon a steam-boiler, used for driving a force-pump to free the steamship *Granada* from water, exploded with a tremendous noise, and caused the instantaneous death of a 'longshoreman named LUKE FLANNIGAN, besides severely scalding eleven others, four of whom are not expected to survive their injuries. The cause of the explosion has not yet been revealed. Some who have examined pieces of the iron of which the boiler was composed, assert it to have been of very poor material—extremely thin, and laminated. Others attribute the catastrophe to carelessness on the part of those in charge. A jury was summoned by Coroner JACKMAN, who proposes to investigate the matter thoroughly on Tuesday morning, to which time the inquest was adjourned.

The last meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held at 3 P. M., Saturday. The Mayor vetoed the resolution in favor of indorsing the application to the Legislature by the Commissioners of the Central Park, for a further issue of Cental Park Improvement Fund Stock. The resolution in favor of paying Col. ALEXANDER MING $250 in addition to $250 already paid him for services as Clerk of the Municipal Police Commissioners, was adopted. The resolution directing the Street Commissioner to remove the posts and chains that obstruct the carriage-way across the Park was rejected. The usual vote of thanks to the President and Clerks was taken; President MCSPEDON delivered his farewell address, and the Board adjourned *sine die*. The Board of Councilmen held its last meeting for 1859 simultaneously with the Aldermen. It appropriated $1,000 for a portrait of Ex-Governor KING, and $500 for a portrait of Mayor TIEMANN; authorized the Comptroller to purchase a copy of BUTLER'S picture of "FRANKLIN before the Lords in Council," to be placed in the Governor's Room; gave $500 to the Home for Deaf-Mutes; voted $250 to Col. MING for services as Clerk to the Old Board of Police Commissioners, and then adjourned *sine die*. Immediately after the adjournment, Councilman LAIMBEER, on behalf of the members of the Board, made a presentation to Mr. CORNELL, the President, of a beautiful mosaic cabinet, of rosewood, surmounted by a clock, with a bronze figure of COLUMBUS in chains, upon it—the whole costing $300. The Board of Excise met to make up the number of meetings a year required by the law. During the past twelve months they have received applications for about 400 licenses; granted 356, and received $10,680. They commenced legal proceedings in 3,000 cases for selling liquor without a license, but have not yet obtained judgments. There were only three applications for licenses on Saturday and they were granted.

Mr. G. W. SMITH, the Street Commissioner, has just completed his annual report. It shows that requisitions to the amount of $1,590,910 89 have been drawn upon the Comptroller. Of this sum $299,095 87 were on trust account, and will be reimbursed by taxation of the property benefitted, while the balance, $1,291,815 02, was provided for by tax. Much time and labor has been expended in the investigation of back accounts. In the bureau having in charge the collection of assessments this task was especially arduous, and Mr. SMITH announces, with much satisfaction, that the confused and disordered assessments left by Mr. JOSEPH R. TAYLOR have been formally closed, and returned without an exception to the Bureau of Arrears. The business of the Bureaux of Repairs and Supplies and of Lamps and Gas has been satisfactorily conducted. Attention is again called to the fact that gas is still paid for in accordance with the terms of a contract which was made several years ago. The expenses of maintaining the Fire Department have amounted to $73,179 58. With an allusion to his absence from his post on account of sickness, an expression of thanks to the subordinates who have faithfully assisted him in the performance of his arduous duties, and a reiteration of his belief that a written record of every transaction is the only manner in which the business of his Department can be conducted with certainty and efficiency, Mr. SMITH closes his report for 1859.

The Law Courts had a busy day on Saturday. Among the cases of leading interest that of the "Octoroon," which came up before Judge INGERSOLL in the United States District Court, may be entitled to precedence in mention. The second hearing was less numerously attended than the first, even Mr. BOURCICAULT, the plaintiff, failing to appear. His counsel, however, made an eloquent and effective statement of the technical and legal points in his favor, and was met by a counter statement on the part of the defendant, in which ground was taken: 1. That Mr. BOURCICAULT is not entitled to a copyright in the play. 2. That admitting the copyright, the play had been represented under a contract with the defendants, which superseded the application of the copyright act to them: 3. That, at all events, the matter was one properly to be adjudicated at common law rather than in Equity; and, 4, that a preliminary injunction in the present case would operate as injuriously as a perpetual restraint. These were insisted on by Mr. RICHARD O'GORMAN for the defendants, and then the case was adjourned until Thursday. The Superior Court fixed the amount of Mrs. CATHARINE FORREST'S alimony at $3,000 a year—$1,000 less than the award of the Referee. The case of the Administrator of PATRICK HERNE against LAURA KEENE, for money advanced to pay a month's rent of the theatre, was heard at the General Term of the Superior Court, when the judgment of the Referee was reversed. A scene of much interest occurred in this court upon the retirement from the bench of Judge SLOSSON, whose term expired on Saturday.

The Stock Market wound up on the Old Year, on Saturday, quite steady, and the adverse change in money noticed the day previous was not so much felt by the Brokers generally. Exchange on London fell to 109@109½ for best drawers, and Paris 15.18¾. The Bank statement shows a half million addition to the Discount line, nearly a million to the deposits, and a decline of $16,000 in specie. Sales were made of 1,500 bales Cotton at a shade firmer prices. A more active inquiry prevailed for Flour, especially State, at advancing prices. Grain, Provisions, Groceries, and most other commodities, were rather sparingly purchased. Freights were very quiet, as usual at the close of the year. There were 473 vessels of all classes in port.

Southern Excesses.

Our Southern friends will bear us witness, we think, that we have not underrated the severity of the strain put upon their forbearance, their self-command and their patriotism by the pressure of recent events in our history. We have endeavored to look at their present position in the presence of JOHN BROWN'S foray, and of the fanatical outbursts of sympathy which that foray provoked from the Abolitionists of the North, precisely as they must look at it themselves. It is not easy for Northern men to do this. It is not easy for us, who live in the midst of a society which has found itself strong enough to resist the explosion of all manner of fanatic theories and extravagant experiments, to appreciate the serious and honest anxiety for their own safety which Southern men have felt and expressed from Virginia to Texas, on hearing that a small knot of men in the North were ready to cross the frontier of the slaveholding States and risk their lives in the attempt to incite insurrection among the laboring classes of that region. Nevertheless it is our plain duty to attempt such an appreciation. We cannot do justice to our Southern fellow-citizens unless we attempt it.

So far as the excitement which now pervades the South is due to the sense that the sovereignty of the Southern people has been insulted, and efforts made to interfere by violence with their control of their own domestic affairs, we can readily feel with and for the South. We learned the nature of the emotions proper to such a public consciousness as this three years ago, when the North was summoned to submit to the outrages in Kansas, and to acquiesce in the practical nullification of the principle of Popular Sovereignty. But we know that the South must have been more sharply touched than we could be by any strictly political wrong. For when the wrath of the North was at its highest and its hottest—when the masses of the Northern people believed (rightly or wrongly does not now matter to the point at issue) that bands of Southern invaders were ravaging the land and taking the lives of free Northern men in a national territory, even then the personal safety of Southern men was never imperiled, their personal rights were never infringed in the Northern States. Col. TITUS himself might then have traveled in perfect security from Illinois to Massachusetts, relying upon the self-respect, the fair-play and law-abiding self-control of the Northern populations. What, however, do we now see in the Southern States? We find that in many parts of the South, Northern men, on the merest suspicion, or on no suspicion at all, must travel with their lives in their hands; that simple hard-working mechanics are set upon by cowardly mobs, as in the recent case of a poor Irishman, JAMES POWER, at the capital of South Carolina; and overpowered by sheer force of numbers, are outraged, beaten, and subjected to indignities which disgrace not the helpless victims who endure them, but the abject and spiritless ruffians by whom they are inflicted. Of course, therefore, out of mere regard for the honor of our fellow-countrymen we are forced to believe that these things are the fruits of that lowest of human passions, the servile passion of fear. If the people of the South felt safe in their homes; if they did not in their daily lives and conversations illustrate the truth of SIDNEY'S famous verse, "They many fear who are of many feared," they surely could never stoop to the vulgar and craven deeds of which each day's recurring mail brings a fresh record to startle and disgust the world.

We accept, therefore, this sad and perilous element of a popular panic as one of the difficulties with which Southern men, of sense and character, have to struggle in the effort to maintain the dignity and defend the character of their section of the country. And we put it to such men most earnestly and sincerely, that, great as this difficulty confessedly is, they are bound by every imaginable consideration of patriotism to make head against it gallantly and at once. They ought to know and feel that every assault which is committed by a Southern mob upon a Northern citizen, is a new and terrible weapon thrust into the hands of the small but busy faction of men who are bent upon arousing the sectional passions of the North, not only against Slavery, but against the South also. What would be the value of the Union to Northern men, if the mere fact that a Northern man, entertaining, and in a proper and discreet manner, when questioned, avowing sentiments of opposition to Slavery, is to be the signal for surrendering him, an American citizen, to such violence and brutality at the hands of a Southern rabble as Austria herself might blush to own? Were the Union dissolved to-morrow, the Southern State which should venture to perpetrate such excesses upon the rights of a foreign Northern citizen would draw down upon itself at once the worst extremities of war. Are the safe-guards of the Constitution to be less potent than the restraints of international law? This is a dangerous question with which to familiarize the minds of eighteen millions of people, accustomed from their youth up to freedom of speech and to freedom of movement. If the South honestly wishes to strengthen the voice with which the Conservatism of the North is rebuking to-day the subversive doctrines of JOHN BROWN, it must take heed to its own ways, and crush, at once, within its own bosom, the practical "John Brownism" of the Southern fanatics who are vindicating their own notions and carrying out their own convictions over the ruins of law, order, Constitutional right, and the credit of the whole American name.

The Dead of 1859.

The year 1832 is known in modern history as the "aristocratic year of death," for the number and brilliancy of the famous names which star its long necrology. In that year Literature bade farewell to GOETHE and to SCOTT; Science to CHAMPOLLION and CUVIER. Then BENTHAM closed his eyes in peace upon the triumph of the English Reform bill; and TENTERDEN, the ruling passion strong in death, lifted himself from his pillow with his last breath to bid the "Gentlemen of the Jury" once more "retire!" PERIER, the one premier who might perhaps have fixed a constitutional throne in France, and MACKINTOSH, Mme. DE STAEL'S "Mr. Harmony," who criticised all parties and commanded none, passed away then together; social science lost SAY, and phrenology SPURZHEIM, and learning the astutely laborious intellect of BUTLER. Then, too, faded out of a world in which he found no place to fit at once the greatness of his name and the frailty of his nature, the shadowy form of the Second NAPOLEON, whom Austrian soldiers bore to an Austrian grave with the Archdukes of his mother's house.

Such a year, indeed, deserved a place apart in the solemn Fasti of the world. But the year which ended on Saturday may claim to stand beside it for the wealth and ripeness of the great sheaves it has yielded to the old unwearied reaper. It has been a marvellous year in many ways, waking tremendous issues of war and trouble on either side the sea, of which no man can yet foresee the end. But had it been a still, slow year of prosperous peace, unshaken by the thunder of cannon, unmarked by the fiery cross of revolution and insurrection, the passionate conflict of great political principles, it would still be memorable in the annals of mankind. Ever and anon, amid the hurrying noises of the day, we have been startled by the fall of some majestic fame, which had stood as a pillar in the midst of the age. The mere catalogue of the dead of 1859 is an eloquent chapter of history, suggesting all that illuminates and makes mighty the century in which we live. There is, indeed, scarcely one department of conspicuous human activity which has not lost, during the past twelve months, one or more of its chosen and accepted leaders; and the world may well begin to look about it for the captains who are to take up the batons this year fallen from strong and worthy hands. Science, the mistress of our civilization, mourns in STEPHENSON and BRUNEL two of the chief Titans of the age of steam. They died within a few weeks of one another, while fresh achievements were sounding their names abroad, more loudly than ever, over the earth. In the Victoria Bridge, and the *Great Eastern* steamship, each had attained his latest thought, pregnant in each case with still grander results yet to be won. But not by them. They rest, fitly enough, among the kings and the heroes of England in Westminster Abbey. These were masters of science in its applications to life. With them the enduring Past has won from us the greatness of a patriarchal philosopher in the name of HUMBOLDT, who, carrying his vast freight of genius and of learning with an unwavering hand through an illustrious career of more than ninety years, ended as peacefully as he had lived a life devoted to truth and to his fellow men. And around these central figures what a cluster of eminent workers in every path of scientific knowledge! LARDNER, whose name is in some sort synonymous with the popular diffusion of the results of philosophical inquiry; NICHOL, who labored so eloquently in the same field; BOND, NUTTALL, OLMSTED; America mourning with Europe.

Literature began the funeral procession of the months with the almost simultaneous obsequies of HALLAM in England and of PRESCOTT in America. These accomplished historians, who won their first golden spurs at almost the same moment, died within one week; and by a curious coincidence, this double loss which letters were called to sustain in January, was matched at the close of the year by the equally contemporaneous decease of THOMAS DE QUINCEY and of WASHINGTON IRVING. Another conspicuous name within the restricted circle of the highest literary culture of our times must be chronicled with these, that of Sir JAMES STEPHEN, Professor of History at the University of Cambridge, and who had long exercised a sort of consultative supervision over the education of the heir of the British throne. The world of politics has almost literally closed over the tomb of a great statesman whose doctrines had ruled the councils of Europe for nearly forty years. There is something worthy of the Tragic Muse of Greece in the close which awaited the fatally brilliant career of Prince METTERNICH. His every success had been a seeming victory over the instincts of the race, over the laws of progress, over the rights of men. And never had man been more seemingly successful than, he alike in Court and Cabinet. Talent, personal beauty, power, fame, wealth had all been lavished upon the diplomatist whose skill had shaken down, as it was fancied, the whole fabric of the French Revolution. He had long passed the ordinary limits of human life, had seen one after another his great contemporaries fall around him, and was reserved himself to witness at last the utter downfall of the great system he had founded; the uprising of the Revolution, and even the returning ghost of the Emperor he had chained so strongly down upon the rock in the Indian Sea. The last sun on which he looked shone down upon the battle field of Magenta.

But the triumph which France and Freedom won over the deathbed of METTERNICH was not unalloyed. The death of ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE robbed both of a loyal and gifted champion, who has left behind him but few in any land fully worthy to wear his mantle.

In our own country the ranks of our public men have been less sternly swept. Two diplomatists of respectable rank, Mr. RUSH, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. MASON, of Virginia, have been taken from us, and three Senators have fallen, two of whom, Messrs. GEYER and HANNEGAN, who had retired from political life. The death of the third, Mr. BRODERICK, of California, is not likely, we may hope, to be soon paralleled in our annals, to which it has given one sad and sanguinary lesson more. One most able and faithful philanthropist has been removed from his labors in the person of HORACE MANN, who loved the cause of Education like a PESTALOZZI, and toiled in it like a HOWARD.

Our list grows upon our hands, and we might extend it almost indefinitely, were we to attempt to include in it all the simply eminent persons whom the last New-Year found in the busy front of life, but of whom the year which yesterday dawned will have no more report to give to men.

Two crowns have been taken, one from the "forehead villanous low" of the hated FERDINAND of Naples, one from the lovely brow of the gentle STEPHANIE of Portugal. The cruel YEH went to his bloody account in far India, and the sweet voice of one of the world's sweetest singers, Madame BOSIO, was frozen into silence among the snows of St. Petersburg. Busy and prosperous as life has been, death has been busy and prospered too, and the Old Year's annual lesson lies before us to-day in a shape more striking, if not more solemn, than it always wears to our too hasty and heedless eyes.

New-Year's Day.

The New Year will be undergoing its inauguration with the usual festivities, by the time this sheet reaches the eyes of our readers; and if it only prove half as eventful as the one which closed on Saturday night, we may all follow its march with a good deal of pardonable anxiety. Its predecessor has bequeathed it some political problems for solution, which will task all its ingenuity. In the Old World a great war has all but liberated a great nation from three centuries of slavery, and New-Year's day finds its fate still trembling in the scales of diplomacy.

Europe has, on the whole, more ample cause for self-gratulation than we, inasmuch as it is, in all probability, about to witness the formal recognition, on the part of the powers of the world, of the great principle that no government is really legitimate which is not based on the wishes as well as the happiness of the people. The career which this great concession will open to the nation whose misfortunes have directly led to it, and from which we have derived so much of the knowledge and of the taste which give power and beauty to modern civilization, is something on which every lover of his kind may dwell with pride and pleasure. If 1860 witness the reëntry of Italy upon the path of glory which has already supplied history with the memories of imperial Rome and of mediæval Florence and Venice, it will be fairly entitled to the rank and honors of an era.

For the first time, perhaps, since the foundation of our Government, our own future looks less clear and promising than that of old Europe. It is somewhat strange and unusual for us to turn from a clear sky in the eastern horizon and find clouds and darkness in the west. 1859 has bequeathed to us a difficulty, where it has left our transatlantic neighbors a hope; but we have the consolation which European peoples do not enjoy, of knowing that our fate and future are directly in our own hands. If the nuts which the faded year has dropped into our laps be hard to crack, we at least shall enjoy the privilege of cracking them ourselves, and in our own way. Our peace and happiness and prosperity are lodged, not in the hands of half-a-dozen starred and gartered plenipotentiaries, but in the hands of 7,000,000 of freemen, trained in thought, in discussion, and above all, in compromise. We dexterously solve equations where our European brethren have still to blunder over the notation of politics.

We have, too, the consolation of feeling that we enter on the new year without a single impediment to our progress and happiness that is not of our own creating. No dynasty or foreign army crushes our aspirations, or paralyzes our efforts. We have still boundless regions to people, inexhaustible resources to develop. Business has recovered from the temporary check which it sustained two years ago. Population and wealth are marching with giant strides. In literature and art and science we enter 1860 with more laurels than ever we wore before. Whichever way we look, it is impossible to discover any obstacle to our growing greatness but our own passions or prejudices, or corruption. If the coming year does not clear our atmosphere of storms and pestilence, and does not leave us safer as well as stronger than it finds us, we shall at least have the gratification of knowing that our misfortunes are our own handiwork, and that every step we take towards decline is made with our eyes open and our limbs free.

THE SOUTHERN STUDENTS—A SENSIBLE VIEW.—There was a resolution brought before the City Council in Richmond, Virginia, on the 27th ult., appropriating $5,000 to pay the expenses of the youthful seceders from the Medical College at Philadelphia. There are, it appears, two medical men in the body, one of whom opposed the vote in an eminently sensible speech, which disposes very happily of the absurd and foolish affair. The Doctor very pertinently inquires,

> "Are the Southern students paupers, are they mendicants, that the city should be called upon to pay their expenses? Have they no parents, no guardians, that this charity should be offered? And if the Council have charities to bestow, are there not worthy objects in our midst to receive it? He did not like that word in the resolution, 'constrained.' How were they constrained to leave the Northern Colleges? He had seen no action there to constrain them to leave. True, Abolition meetings had been held in the North, but Abolition meetings had been frequently held there for years. When he was a student similar meetings were held, but he did not feel constrained to return home by any such action. If there were other reasons for this constraint, he had not heard what they were, and should like to be informed."

If Southern cities commence the practice of voting money to pay the expenses of everybody who professes to be disgusted with Abolitionist meetings, and determines for that reason to transfer himself and his talents to the Slave States, they will find their revenues sorely tasked. The number of people at the North, who, for a consideration, would declare their inability to reside within a hundred miles of an Abolitionist, is enormous.

On the Ice.

The beauties of the Central Park will dawn with Spring and fade with Autumn; but its attractions as a place for healthful recreation will be perennial, extending ever through those days of bitterest Winter, when ladies use carriages for shelter and not for show, and the horseman who most delights in the saddle shrinks from the piercing air and the frozen road. The skating-pond proves no less attractive than drives, and walks, and views; and it has in fact given a new impulse to the practice of a diversion which may be almost called an art, and which, from the gradual disappearance of ponds in the vicinity of New-York, was necessarily falling, year after year, more and more into disuse. We rejoice at the returning favor of this elegant and manly amusement, because it holds a high place among those out-door exercises which, by invigorating both body and mind, re-create the whole man. Skating puts every muscle of the body into full play, and keeps them all in alternating movement, with a rapidity and violence which may be moderate or great, according to the skater's health and spirits or his caprice. This must be known to every lover of the ice, who, after having intermitted his practice for a few seasons, spends an hour or two upon the ringing steel. He wakes next morning to the consciousness that every fibre of his body, from the nape of his neck to the tip of his toe, has been subjected to unaccustomed tension.

But it is not merely the muscular exertion which the skater makes that is of service to him. Like all first-rate and, so to speak, heroic out-door amusements—horse-back riding for instance—it confers no small part of the benefits which are consequent upon its enjoyment through the perils which accompany that enjoyment. The skater, like the horseman, (if he intend really to take pleasure in his sport, and not use it as a mere means of locomotion,) must leave all thought of his daily occupation at home, and give himself up to the business in hand, else he will soon have a sudden and violent reminder that he is not standing on *terra firma*, or anywhere else. Rapid and graceful movement upon skates demands, even from accomplished skaters, what we may call a constant unconscious attention, which, while it permits companionship or any game directly connected with the sport itself, is yet entirely inconsistent with mental preoccupation or wool-gathering of any kind. Hence, as we have before remarked, its great value as a recreation. To this it adds, like other amusements of the same grade, a certain moral discipline in the boldness and decision and readiness of resource which it demands for its full enjoyment. All skaters do not attain equal proficiency, and all have to be tyros for one season; but every skater, whether he is struggling along in the elements of the forward stroke or has attained the last graces of "High Dutch" and the foppish intricacies of figure cutting, has his presence of mind and his daring put to constant trial.

For the skater stands upon the most treacherous of all surfaces, and when in motion his support, at any one moment, is scarcely more than a point, and a moveable point at that. His skate-irons, it is true, are nearly a quarter of an inch thick, but he moves upon them, not as a sleigh does upon its runner, but upon the sharp inner and outer edge which the swaying of his body presents to the surface of the ice; and as his irons curve more or less upon their length, he rests, at a given instant, upon only about a quarter of an inch of this edge. His swift motion is the resultant of the application of the whole power of his body to this small *point d'appui*, and the very slight friction which that point causes in its passage over the ice. But as this little edge of support is constantly shifting its position forward and backward as well as sideways, and as the first condition of his movement, whether rapid or graceful, is his ability to throw himself instantly from such a shifting edge on one foot to a similar shifting edge on the other, and as he must perform this movement with decision and accuracy, or go headlong, it will be seen how collected must be the energies, and how nice the instinctive appreciation of weight, distance and force in the accomplished skater, as he flies along, like the winged Mercury, poised between two elements.

Skating, like every other art, is learned much more easily by some persons than by others. Those who are bold and prompt, and have quickly acting perceptive faculties, (weight, form, &c., large, as the phrenologists say,) learn to skate with more readiness and comfort than those of an opposite constitution. But almost every able-bodied and ordinarily courageous person can acquire a tolerable proficiency as a skater; and as many are now beginning or renewing their practice, a few simple directions upon the subject may be of service to some of our readers.

And first as to the skate. This should never be grooved or "guttered," except for little boys and women, if women *will* skate. The edge of the groove cuts deeply into the ice, and so impedes rapid progress, and is almost fatal to graceful movement. For the same reason the edge of the iron should not be straight, but more or less curved, that the point of resistance and friction may be as small as possible, and that backward movement may be as safe and as easy as forward. A boy in his first season may well have grooved, straight-ironed skates; but if he gets on tolerably well, he ought to be upon smooth irons in his second, and on rockers in his third season. The rocker pattern is, however, sometimes overdone, and within a year or two skates have made their appearance without the right angle at the heel, by pressing which into the ice the skater can suddenly arrest his motion. These do very well for the most accomplished and boldest skaters, when all is plain sailing and there is no danger ahead; but in case of an impending collision, a break in the ice, a sudden loss of balance, or any of the many perils against which the skater needs an instant protection, they cannot be relied upon. Nor do they, as far as our observation extends, afford advantages either for rapidity or freedom of motion, even backward, to compensate for such great deficiencies in point of security; and we are inclined to doubt whether they are in any respect better than a well-curved rocker (having an arc for instance of from twenty inches to two feet radius) with a right-angled heel.

The iron should be as narrow as it can be and keep the foot well from the ice; for the higher the foot is raised the greater the strain upon the ancle.

The wood of the skate should be very close-grained, and as strong as is compatible with sufficient tightnes, for the breaking of a skate may involve the breaking of a limb. The wood should also be well shaped to the curve of the foot, and come out clean to the toe and heel of the boot, but not beyond them. Eschew high-curved irons over the toe, and all fantastic devices of whatever sort; they are abominations. And do not allow the few minutes' trouble which a heel-screw gives to tempt you to accept the slovenly device of a peg, which, if your strap yield, will allow your skate to slip up and down at the heel like a slattern's slip-shod shoe as she shirks along to breakfast. The simpler your strapping is, the better in every way. Two straps—a long one to go round the foot twice and buckle, with a return, over the toe, and a short heel-strap—are quite sufficient. But do not use skates with laced shoes for straps; your feet will shift and roll in them. Let your own shoes, which had better be boots, and be as snugly fitting as perfect comfort will allow, and as light also. If you need protection against mud or snow on your way to the ice, wear overshoes, not double-soled boots. The skater's feet need to be winged, not weighted.

The skating dress should be warm, but as compact as possible. Thick woolen under-clothes, a thick waistcoat and trowsers, with a heavy, short-skirted coat or sack, and a soft hat or a cap, form the best skating costume. But overcoats, of whatever nature, should never be retained upon the ice, though they should be worn on going to it, and, above all, put on immediately when the skates are taken off; and it is better, both for health and comfort, to walk home, or at least the first mile toward it, than to ride. Indeed, the severe cold to which the skater is frequently exposed requires more consideration than it generally receives; and no petty bravado or assumption of manliness should prevent him from protecting himself well against it. Above all, if he skate in a cold, cutting wind, and be obliged to go with and against it, he should, in the latter case, never skate right in the teeth of the blast, but *beat*, making his tacks as long as possible. A neglect of this precaution may cost him an inflammation of the lungs; a malady quite common in countries where skating is an ordinary mode of Winter locomotion. Let the skater also, before he starts off upon a long, rapid stretch, move slowly over his skating ground, and see if it have holes, or, what is almost as bad, soft places, through which his irons may cut when he is in full career, and throw him dangerously. And now, reminding him that if the ice crack under him, it will bear him in a horizontal position when it will not if he stands, and that the lack of an extra strap in his pocket may cost him his day's enjoyment, we commend him to his noble sport, wishing him, when he next goes a skating, black ice, sharp skates and a still day.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?—At a meeting of the Common Council on Friday night, $500 were appropriated to pay for a portrait of Mayor TIEMANN, and $1,000 to pay for one of Gov. KING. The question at once suggests itself, why it should cost twice as much to paint a Governor as a Mayor. The difference in official dignity certainly does not create a difference in the difficulty of fixing the lineaments of these worthies on canvas. A Governor, we take it, will sit as quietly, as often and look as pleasantly as a Mayor. It is possible that to the Governor is appropriated a larger area than the Mayor, but he certainly does not do so in the proportion of 2 to 1. Even presuming the intended portrait of Gov. KING to be a full-length one, and that of Mayor TIEMANN to be only half length, it will not do much to help us out of the difficulty; for if we accept this as an explanation, we should have to understand that it costs as much to paint the Governor's egs as the Mayor's head—which is not to be thought of. Whichever way we take it, the matter does not seem very clear. If there be an artistic reason for the difference in the amount of the appropriations, we think the public is entitled to hear it.

THE SAN JUAN AFFAIR.—A well-informed correspondent in another column submits some interesting facts concerning the origin of the recent dispute between the British and American authorities, concerning the occupancy of the Island of San Juan. He alleges that the President's Message entirely misrepresents the facts of the case, and that the action of Gen. HARNEY was based upon an exaggerated report of certain proceedings on the part of British officials. As the dispute is in process of satisfactory adjustment, the trifling circumstances in which it had its origin are of minor importance,—though the question is not without interest.

STATE AFFAIRS.—The State Legislature meets to-day in Albany. Both branches are largely Republican. Probably nothing will be done until Tuesday, when the Assembly will undoubtedly be organized by re-electing Mr. LITTLEJOHN as Speaker and Mr. RICHARDSON Clerk. The Governor's Message will be sent in on Tuesday, and is expected to be unusually long.

Palmer's White Captive.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH, of this City, who is the fortunate possessor of the sculptor PALMER'S las and noblest work, the "White Captive," has confided this treasure, as our readers know, to the considerate keeping of one of the most respectable print-sellers of New-York, Mr. WM. SCHAUS, at whose charming little gallery in Broadway it is now on exhibition. A writer, whose communication appeared in the TIMES of Friday last, having permitted himself to advance very serious charges against the management of Mr. SCHAUS' rooms, we have received from that gentleman the following note, to which we give place with much pleasure, convinced, as we are, that nothing can be more injurious to the cause of high and true Art than the suggestion of evil where no evil exists, and the thoughtless defamation of pure and honorable men, engaged in the work of creating and disseminating the "eloquent shapes of beauty:"

No. 629 BROADWAY, Dec. 31, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to a communication in yesterday's TIMES, headed "Palmer's White Captive," in which I find the following passage:

> "And in this connection we take occasion to speak of the unblushing effrontery with which the exhibition room of the 'White Captive' is sometimes made a convenient lounging and flirtation place. We have all of us in the persons of our mothers, wives or children, learned to attach a certain sanctity to the female form, which makes us instinctively shrink with pain when we see young girls hanging on the arms of leisurely-looking men, eye-glass in hand, surveying the 'White Captive' from every point, coolly making their criticisms, or warmly expressing their admiration."

With the rest of the article and its prurient theories I have nothing to do. The passage quoted is the only one which concerns me, and to that I have merely to say, that its astounding impertinence and untruth are libels on every lady and gentleman who has visited the "White Captive."

It is possible that your correspondent may be some officious person who thus proposes to puff the statue by means well understood in this City; in other words, by exciting a prurient curiosity in reference to it. In that case, I take the liberty to assure him that he has mistaken both the object and the man; and he must content himself with being the hero of a blunder as indelicate as it is stupid. Yours, respectfully,

W. SCHAUS.

It is hardly necessary for us to put on record here, once more, our already-expressed opinion of Mr. PALMER'S genius, and in particular of the rare and beautiful statue which Mr. FISH has now so liberally permitted us all to study and to appreciate. The proud motto of the Order of the Garter is the best rebuke which can be administered to those who, like our correspondent of Friday, find ministrations of unholy and indecent feeling in the snowy chastity of such works as the "Greek Slave" and the "White Captive." Fortunately for America and for her progress in the higher humanities of life, aspersions of this sort (criticisms they do not deserve to be called) are tolerably sure to be peremptorily dealt with by the refined common-sense and Christian sentiment of the public, which instinctively recognizes the truth of CANOVA's axiom, that "the hand of the true artist employed in his art is always pure."

But as it seems to have been partly the purpose of our correspondent to exalt "one of the latest productions of the lamented CRAWFORD, an "Aurora," which graces the drawing-room of an eminent physician in this City," at the expense of Mr. PALMER's "White Captive," we must take the occasion to say, what every friend of the "lamented CRAWFORD" will most cordially echo, that no man would have been more indignant than he at such an attack upon the character and the genius of his fellow-artist. Our correspondent is so evidently ignorant of the art upon which he professes to speak with authority, that it would be useless to remind him that the sculptor of the "Orpheus" would have been the last of all men to admit that it is the probable province of Christian art to make "drapery," the work of human skill and the symbol of the Fall, a purer creature and more noble than those "muscles and sinews," the work of God Himself, which to the pure have been pure, and will be till the world shall end.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Doings on the Last Day of 1859—The Actual First Day of 1860—Preparations for the Observance To-day.

LIBANIUS, the rhetorician, in commencing his account of the way in which his contemporaries of ancient Rome celebrated the first day of the New Year, remarks, truthfully, and, it may be added, truistically, (if we may coin such a word,) that all men love holidays. Of course they do, just as all women love admiration, gifts, and the given of gifts. And when holiday-tide arrives, they know how to put it to its best use, and are just as smart in getting the most pleasure out of it as they are in doing as much business as possible in a given amount of time in business season. And of all holidays, the holiday of holidays is New Year's.

We might be learned, if we chose, (for there are no want of books of classical reference in the Astor, Society, Mercantile and other libraries of the City,) and discourse with much apparent profundity on the history of New-Year's Day; the origin of its celebration in ancient days, from the time of NUMA POMPILIUS —for which read PLUTARCH's life of that worthy; of its probable Mithraic birthright, transmitted thence to the Druids, and its incorporation, with other heathen celebrations, into the earliest Christianity. We might tell, for the hundredth time, how it is observed in Germany, France, Scotland, Ireland, and how it is not observed in England. But we content ourselves with its observation in our own City and on the present occasion.

Saturday was cold—there was no mistake about it, and travel in vehicle or on foot by no means agreeable. The loose, sandy snow lay ankle-deep in the streets, where it had been cut up by the wheels of carriages and stages. The sidewalks were slippery with snow in a frozen state, and, though the sky was blue overhead, it was not exactly a day for shopping excursions. Yet, when were the streets so full of people on mere business errands? The man in a hurry, on Broadway or in any of the larger streets, had ample trial of his patience; and if he did not lose it, and was a bachelor, might worthily deserve the attention of any celibate lady.

But were all these people, the ladies especially, abroad on Saturday on "mere business errands?" There is profanation in the thought! They were preparing for New-Year's, as most of them had been doing for a week past, and were, as an artist might say, giving the final touches to their work of love. Presents are not all exhausted at Christmas, and the jewelers, booksellers and other dealers who vend presentable articles, did a good business. Then the New-Year's table had to be furnished, and what a host of orders had to be given, with specific directions concerning the articles in request. The poultry men and the butchers had a time of it. Oyster-dealers were in a pickle themselves, and a stew also, for fear their stock of pickled bivalves would not hold out. Bakers were besieged for cakes, confectioners for ornamental pastry, and grocers for liberal supplies of unadulterated mocha. The wine and liquor business was mostly left to *pater familias*, and it was understood that his labor was lighter than ever before at this season, the display of decanters on the reception tables of respectable families being more and more discountenanced every year. Still demijohns and oblong baskets, supposed to contain champagne, and other indications of festivity, have been, as everything now-a-days is, moving up town during the past week, and very numerously on Saturday.

In preparations for paying visits, the gentlemen have been unusually assiduous. Tailors, bootmakers, hatters, have had little time for rest, while STEWART and the outfit establishments have nearly exhausted their stock of JOUVIN's superior Parisian kids. Bad as the sleighing is, the livery-stable keepers, to-day, will be called upon for handsome cutters and brisk teams, and every wheeled vehicle they possess will be had in requisition. The birthday of 1860, the commencement of a new decade, will not, we may fully anticipate, fall behind those of previous years, which have now joined the antediluvian era to which the poet makes reference. Let us hope that it will be a prosperous year to all who use it worthily, and that those of us who survive to welcome its successor, may bid a friendly and regretful adieu to it.

Of course, New-Year's, though its general celebration will take place to-day, actually commenced yesterday. Various religious congregations met in their respective churches, shortly before midnight on Saturday, and did not disperse till the newly born offspring of Chronos was thirty minutes old, spending the intermediate time in prayer and singing. Hilariously that interval was passed by other parties, not devoutly inclined. Glasses jingled in bar-rooms—and in the rooms of private houses, for that matter—and hundreds who are jubilant on all occasions, and on no occasion in particular, wished their friends a happy New-Year, who will never see the end of it.

The streets, yesterday, were rather bare of pedestrians and vehicles. A few sleighs attempted speed in Broadway and the avenues, and made a failure of it. But the City cars took many thousands to the Central Park, where curling and skating were indulged in, almost to excess—the former, however, being limited to the sons of "the Land o' Cakes." The skaters were of the male sex, for ladies who are not afraid of curveting on cold steel—and very pretty they look when they are doing it—are afraid of violating propriety and infringing on the Sabbath, even though it be the first day of the year, as well as the first day of the week. To-day the pond will no doubt be crowded, but probably with another class of persons. The ladies, certainly, will be at home, receiving calls, and their votaries will be only too happy in making them.

Naval Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. SLOOP OF WAR VANDALIA AT THIS PORT. FORTUNATE CLOSE OF A FORTUNATE CRUISE.

The U. S. sloop of war *Vandalia*, Commander ARTHUR SINCLAIR, arrived at this port yesterday, (Jan. 1,) from Valparaiso, making the passage in 81 days, and proceeded direct to the Navy-Yard. She left Panama on the evening of the 31st August, 1859, and reports Oct. 26, lat. 56° 39' S., long., 72° 10' W., spoke English bark *Pandora*, 28 days from Callao, for Cork. Nov. 22, lat. 24° 08', long. 30° 53', spoke the Dutch ship *Wilhelmina*, 49 days from Amsterdam, for Batavia. Dec. 3, lat. 70° 72', S., long. 28° 58', spoke American whaling bark *Falcon*, 52 days from New-Bedford, with 100 bbls. sperm oil. Dec. 18, lat. 18° 47' N., long. 58° 35' W., spoke American hermo. brig *Amy Harwick*, of Richmond, Va., 35 days from Rio Janeiro for New-York; reports the *Congress*, *John Adams* and *Wyoming* (all U.S. vessels) at Rio. The *John Adams* condemned and waiting orders for home. Just before midnight on the 15th Dec. in lat. 17° 34' N., long. 55° 49' W., experienced the shock of an earthquake, which lasted about five seconds. It was accompanied by a low rumbling noise and strong reverberation throughout the ship, particularly at the helm. The wind, which was northeast, immediately veered to the eastward and decreased.

The *Vandalia* sailed from the United States Dec. 1, 1857, and has been in commission twenty-six months. During that time she has been four hundred and fourteen days at sea, and sailed upwards of fifty-one thousand miles. Not a death has occurred on board her from casuality or disease during the cruise, and all have been remarkably healthy, although she lay at Panama during the whole of the last sickly season. It is but seldom we hear of one of our men-of-war making so extended a cruise through so great a variety of climate without the loss of one or more officers or men.

The *Vandalia* has returned in fine order, and is deservedly a credit to the Navy.

The following is a list of officers: Commander, Arthur Sinclair; Lieutenants, J. Hogan Brown, C. H. B. Caldwell, John L. Davis, William T. Glassell; Surgeon, Joseph Wilson; Purser, Miles H. Morris; Master, Charles A. Babcock; Assistant-Surgeon, H. B. Trist; Allan Ramsay, Second Lieutenant U. S. Marine Corps; Captain's Clerk, Frank B. Merriam; Purser's Clerk, James Love; Boatswain, James M. Miller; Gunner, Bernard Duyoker; Carpenter, Amos Chick; Sailmaker, Wm. Rogers; Master's Mates, William Nelson, John M. Harrington, Benjamin F. Hughes, David Esbeck.

Amusements.

AN IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.—The distinguished Operatic manager, M. MARETZEK, has come off victor in a curious controversy with the Press in Havana, which is worthy of some note here. During his present very successful season there, the *Prensa* undertook to wage war against the *impresario*, and in fact, has done so relentlessly for many years, the cause arising out of an old Mexican difficulty. The attacks of this sheet became so personal that Mr. MARETZEK felt that it was due to himself to withhold the ordinary courtesies from its representative. In other words, the *Prensa* man had to buy his own tickets. A lawsuit grew out of this business, and a decision was given against Mr. MARETZEK by a willing Justice of the Peace. Mr. MARETZEK appealed to the highest court in the Island, and obtained a verdict in his favor, reversing the former decision. The critic of the *Prensa* (who claimed that he had the preference of the seats theretofore occupied by himself over all other purchasers) was mulcted in heavy damages, and the proprietors of the paper, dissatisfied with the course he had pursued, discharged him from their employ. The gentleman's tenacity seems to have been worthy of a better cause, and did not even desert him at this pinch. He refused to be discharged, and it was necessary to call in the police to remove him from the office of the *Prensa*. Mr. MARETZEK is thus indorsed by the public, the Judiciary and the proprietors of the paper, in the course he felt called upon to take, and is honorably acquitted from any intention of gagging the Press.

WINTER GARDEN.—The highly successful drama of the "Octoroon" will be played here every night during the present week, and until further notice. All the artists are excellently up in their parts.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—"Everybody's Friend" will be played to-night for the thirtieth and last time, followed by the farce of the "Happy Man." A new English piece will be produced here to-morrow night.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The inimitable RAVELS will withdraw from this establishment after the present week, to make room for novelties. An excellent programme is provided for to-night.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.—The popular drama called the "Green Bushes" will be played here to-night. Some novelties are in preparation at this house.

NEW-BOWERY THEATRE.—Two grand performances will be given here to-day and night; a multiplicity of pieces are announced for each.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Theatrical performances are announced here on the usual holiday plan, namely, every hour during the day.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—An admirable programme is provided here for to-night, rich in mirth and music.

FRENCH THEATRE.—Mr. SAM COWELL, the admirable comic singer, will give his last entertainment at this establishment to-night. Mr. COWELL is announced to sing ten of his best songs.

From Inagua.

SHIPWRECK OF A FRENCH VESSEL—PRICE OF SALT.

The British schooner *Hiawatha*, Capt. HUTCHINGS, arrived yesterday from Jacmel, reports that on the 12th December she passed Inagua, and received the following information.

The French ship *Sulley*, from Hayti, loaded with logwood, had been on the rocks at that place and got off in a leaky condition. She was discharging.

Salt was very plenty at eight cents. Two Nova Scotia brigantines were loading for Halifax.

TRACKS OF THE STREET RAILROADS IN CHARLESTOWN OBSTRUCTED.—The railroad companies of Charlestown, Massachusetts, found themselves obliged, after the late snow-storms, to clear their tracks with plows. A number of boys and livery-stable keepers piled the snow on the track again, and finally left a load of hay in such a position that the cars were obliged to run over the pavement for several blocks. The Boston *Journal* of Saturday says:

"But amidst all these difficulties the cars continued to run. Finding themselves baffled at every step, these *model* citizens obtained three large pieces of granite, weighing at least seven hundred pounds each, and about 7½ o'clock last evening, placed them upon the track and covered them with snow. Their intentions were too obvious, and but for the timely discovery of the outrage, serious results might have followed. As it was, information was given to the authorities, and City Marshal KELLY, assisted by a *posse* of officers, removed the obstructions, and set about ferreting out these who placed them on the track. A great crowd of people collected in and about Warren, Henley and Chelsea streets, who manifested a deep interest in the proceedings. Mayor DANA gave directions to have the public peace preserved, and himself personally visited the scene and discountenanced the proceedings. No serious disturbance arose, and at 9 o'clock all was quiet, the crowd had dispersed, and the cars were running as usual. Charlestown, from the course pursued by her citizens in regard to the important matter of horse railroads, is obtaining a notoriety which few towns or cities will envy her the possession of.

OBITUARY.

FUNERAL OF EX-JUDGE NEVIUS.—The funeral of Ex-Judge JAMES S. NEVIUS, of Jersey City, took place from his residence in York-street, on Saturday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Judge NEVIUS has been a prominent member of the New-Jersey Bar for more than forty years past, and was one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State from 1838 to 1852. His native humor, ready wit, and uniform cheerfulness, rendered him exceedingly popular with the members of his profession, as well as with the public, while his judicial career was distinguished for the highest integrity. For the past six months Judge NEVIUS has been in declining health and for two months preceding his death, which took place on Wednesday last, he had been confined to his room. His age was 64 years. At the close of the funeral services at his residence, which were attended by the members of the Bar and other prominent citizens of Jersey City, the remains were conveyed to New-Brunswick, where a public funeral was held at the First Reformed Dutch Church, and was attended by a large concourse of citizens, including many of the most prominent men of the State. The remains were interred in the Cemetery at New-Brunswick.

DEATH OF PROF. JOHN FROST.—Prof. John Frost died at his residence in Philadelphia, on the evening of Dec. 28. His age was 59. Prof. Frost was well known as the author of a *Pictorial History of the World*, and several popular historical epitomes, and of a veritable library of school-books. For some years past, he had been engaged exclusively in teaching, having relinquished his literary labors.

Hon. Joel Turrill, who died at Oswego, N. Y., Dec. 28, had held various prominent positions. In 1830 he was elected a member of Assembly. During the last four years of President Jackson's administration he was a member of Congress, his last term expiring on March 4, 1837. On the accession of President Polk, in 1845, Judge Turrill was appointed Consul at the Sandwich Islands, which position he held till the Spring of 1850. After his return he devoted his time almost exclusively to agricultural pursuits.

The Virginia papers announce the death of Gen. John H. Cocke, a well-known advocate of the Bible cause, of temperance, and of other religious and philanthrophic objects. He was a native of Virginia, and for many years a member of the Board of Visitors of the State University.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. P. H. Hale, a clerk in the office of the Fifth Auditor, disappeared suddenly from Washington a few days since. On examination, it appeared that, by prefixing his name to un indorsed draft for $1,700 that came to his desk officially, the words "pay to P. H. Hale, or order, assignee," he contrived to get a warrant through the Treasury in his favor, and getting the draft which was issued upon it cashed at the Bank of the Metropolis, suddenly left for parts unknown. The draft was drawn by the American Consul at Lahama, in favor of Capt. Brewer, of Boston, whom Hale represented to be a personal friend, and from whom he professed to have a letter asking his services in procuring the money from the Government. It is stated that Hale has written that he will return to Washington, but he had not made his appearance at last accounts.

With reference to magnetizing locomotives, the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: From a recent letter of the inventor, Mr. Edward W. Serrell, we learn that arrangements have been made with reliable manufacturers of Connecticut, to provide the necessary apparatus in connection with four new batteries, and that these are now being fitted upon a locomotive of the New-Jersey Central Railroad. The battery, to supply the current of electricity, has been the subject of much study and no little anxiety. The Messrs. Chester, of New-York, who have had great experience in this department, are now engaged upon a new style of battery, which it is thought will be very successful. This part of the apparatus is no part of Mr. Serrell's invention; but one very important point in it is, that it shall be so simple that any engineer can control it.

A free negro, who had resided for some years in Missouri, recently went into Lykins County, says the Kansas *Record*, taking with him his free papers. After he had been there a short time, some ruffians set upon him and destroyed his free papers. Four others from Missouri appeared soon afterwards and claimed him as a fugitive slave, and a few days ago three other individuals, of the same stamp, undertook to kidnap him for the purpose of selling him into slavery. A portion of the citizens of the town evinced a strong desire to lynch the Missourians. They were finally dismissed, after being deprived of their horses, overcoats, money and arms, with which the negro was finely equipped for a journey to a land of freedom.

Many of the skaters who thronged to Jamaica Pond, near Boston, on Wednesday, forgot to provide themselves with skates beforehand. A keen speculator was there, however, with a basketful of the articles, and hired them out to individuals at so much a pair, requiring a deposit which should pay for the skates, in case the one who hired them did not see fit to return them. One enthusiastic gentleman left a twenty dollar gold piece as security, and in common with the rest found on returning from the pond that the speculator had decamped. Just as the multitude were resigning themselves to the swindle, and after the newspapers had prepared their denunciations, an advertisement appeared explaining the sudden disappearance of the man, and telling where he would refund the money.

The Philadelphia *North American* says: A paragraph is going the rounds of the press, to the effect that the ship *Rebecca*, Captain Carter, arrived at Monrovia, in July last, *under charter from the American Colonization Society*, with forty-two of the McDonough slaves, from New-Orleans, and then proceeded to the Congo River for a cargo of slaves. It is due to the Colonization Society to correct this misapprehension of connecting it or its executive officers with the *Rebecca*. They have had nothing to do with that ship. Bound to the coast of Africa, the New-Orleans and Baltimore agents for Mr. McDonough's estate engaged a passage in her for his people, as the most economical mode of sending them. They probably did not know what would be her destination after landing them.

At a meeting held last week in Ashtabula, Ohio, the following resolution was passed:

"*Resolved*, That we do not lack the power to do right in reference to Slavery and slave-holders. We can out-vote them, out-wit them, and out-fight them. We have more men, more money, more learning, more enterprise. We have more books, more presses, and more powder. We have more railroads, more manufactories, more shipping, and more bullets. We can mob as well, and burn as well, and bully as well, and in case of emergency there is Kansas, Canada, and Mexico, to say nothing of the Seminoles and slaves, and why should we be trampled upon by the cradle-plunderers of the South."

The Lockport *Journal* says that a woman living at Hanover, went to the Police-office with her two children, and gave information that she had murdered her brother in her own house. Her story was not at first believed, but investigation proved it true. The reasons she gave for the deed were that her victim had lost several excellent situations on account of his intemperate habits. Becoming tired of supporting him, she cut his throat in a fit of irritation, while he was beastly drunk. It was found that she had deliberately made her will and then, in the presence of her two children, murdered her brother. Doctors examined her, but could detect no evidence of insanity.

Wm. S. Demott, a merchant of Indiana, was traveling in Kentucky last week. When he reached Harodasburg, he was suspected of being a negro-stealer, and was told that he must leave at once, or submit to a coat of tar and feathers. His reply was that he was not a negro-stealer, and would not leave until he got ready; and gave the gentlemen notice that they would find it dangerous work to lay a violent hand upon him. Finding him a man not to be frightened, they got out a warrant for him and put him in jail. He employed Hon. J. F. Bell, Opposition candidate for Governor last Fall, as his counsel. Nothing being proved against him, he was released, and left when he got through with his business.

The Providence *Journal* says: "We lately mentioned that a twelve-pound cannon-ball had been found here in a bale of cotton, and we then took occasion to remark that the substitution of iron for sand as an article to increase the weight of the bale showed a slight moral improvement in the dishonest packers. But something worse even than sand has been found in a bale which recently arrived. That is lucifer matches. They were in a pine box which was partially broken, so that they could not fail to ignite in passing through the picker. Had they not been accidentally discovered, they might have caused the destruction of one of the most valuable mills in this State."

A correspondent of the Albany *Journal* writes from Mexico, Oswego County, that Mr. REUBEN SALISBURY, who formerly lived in Sandy Creek, but for the last five years in Smithfield, Isle of Wight County, Virginia, returned Wednesday evening to his old home, Sandy Creek, being compelled, after having been thrust in jail for five days, to flee the State, because he took and read the Albany *Journal*, which was claimed to come under the head of incendiary documents. His house was searched and rummaged by a posse of thirteen men at the time he was arrested, and when finally admitted to bail he came North, leaving his entire effects behind.

On the 22d, the students of the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana held a meeting, and passed resolutions, the first of which was as follows: "That, in consideration of the sectional feeling now existing between the Northern and Southern portions of the Union, and the exhibition on the part of the North of hatred towards those institutions which we love and cherish as the basis upon which our happiness and prosperity depend, and on account of the insults and outrages to which we are ever liable in the North, we fully approve of the course pursued by our fellow-students of the South in Philadelphia."

A meeting of the citizens of Roanoke county, Va., was held Nov. 21, at which resolutions were passed tendering the thanks of the meeting to Gov. WISE for prompt and energetic action in the late affair at Harper's Ferry, and recommending the appointment of a Vigilance Committee to inquire into the character and objects of strangers, and to bring to trial all those who do not stand the test of an examination. Such a committee was subsequently appointed, and speeches were made, urging upon all Virginians to purchase no goods at the North.

The Sunday law which has passed the Missouri House of Representatives, provides that any one crying goods for sale on the Sabbath shall be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars; keepers of saloons who have open shop, not less than twenty nor more than one hundred dollars; whoever shall engage in the presentation of any dramatic or theatrical exhibition, not less than five hundred nor more than one thousand dollars; and any person concerned in horse-racing not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars.

The late Col. Benjamin Loring, of Boston, left the following public bequests: To the American Unitarian Association, Sailors' Snug Harbor, Society for the Relief of Aged and Destitute Clergymen, Society for the Relief of Indigent Females, $2,000 each. To the First and Third Unitarian Societies in Hingham, $1,000 each. To the trustees of "Loring Hall," Hingham, $1,000, the proceeds to be applied to keeping the said building in repair. The total amount of the bequests is $11,000.

The total loss by the falling of the Railroad Dépôt at Troy, says the *Whig*, will probably not amount to over $10,000, and the work of repairing the building will be commenced as soon as practicable. The loss falls upon the Troy Union Railroad Company. The accident of course will be an embarrassment to railroad business for a season, but the four companies will make temporary arrangement until the damage is repaired.

At about the hour of locking the prisoners in their cells in the Rome (N. Y.) jail, Dec. 29, an attempt was made by them to escape, by removing their bedding from the cells, and piling it in the main hall and setting fire to it. It was done with the intention to raise an alarm of fire, and when the doors were opened to extinguish the flames they designed to make a rush on the jailor and his attendants, overpower them, and thus escape. The attempt was frustrated.

A beautifully executed sarcophagus has lately been erected in Harmony Grove Cemetery, Salem, Mass., out of the best quality of Quincy granite, for the lot of George Peabody, Esq., of London. It is composed principally of three blocks; the sarcophagus, or top-stone, weighs more than eight tons; neither of the others less than five. It was prepared and executed by Richard Barry, of Boston, to the entire satisfaction of the parties having charge of its erection.

A Joint Committee of the Alabama Legislature has been laboriously engaged in perfecting a plan of State military defence. The organization of a corps of eight thousand uniformed volunteers, in two divisions, four brigades and sixteen regiments, to be armed by the State; the purchase of arms and munitions, the erection of arsenals and the establishment of a State military school are features in the general plan.

The Newark, (N. J.) *Mercury* says: The scarlet fever has been making sad havoc among children, in our city for some weeks past. One physician during the last six or eight weeks, has had 36 cases under his care. In one instance four little ones in one family were swept away by the scourge. In another, two were carried off, and both parents have been prostrated. The disease is of an unusually malignant type.

A suggestion that the merchants of Mississippi take measures to obtain their goods direct from Europe, obtains much favor. A convention of this class has been called to deliberate upon the most practicable means of effecting this object. They seem to think that by concert of action they may induce the merchants of New-Orleans to enter largely into the import trade.

Ephraim Smith, at one time employed in some menial capacity by Adams' Express Company in Boston, was apprehended recently, charged with having obtained a horse collar and bridle by false representations, which he afterwards sold for his own benefit. He is said to have treated the members of an Engine Company at one of the saloons in this City, and to have given in return merely a promise to pay.

The Receivers of the Hanover-street Savings Bank, in Boston, state that they believe they can pay 50 per cent on the whole deposits, in from 60 to 90 days. They had on hand about $40,000 in cash, $32,000 in Bank stock, and $5,000 of town loans, as good as cash. They want instructions what should be done with the claims of special depositors, to whom the Bank had agreed to pay 6 per cent. interest.

The State Board of Education, of Indiana, has had under consideration a plan for establishing an Agricultural Department in the State University. The expression of sentiment was hearty and favorable to the practicability of such a school. The only difficulty in the way of its early organization, is the want of funds—the means now at the disposal of the Board being barely sufficient to support the Normal School, as it is now organized.

The Louisville *Courier* says: The increasing production of wheat in Kentucky is a very interesting feature of our agriculture. It is but a natural consequence, however, of the high prices that have prevailed for several years past; and it will be still further stimulated, without doubt, by the fact that Kentucky wheat now uniformly commands a higher price on the Atlantic seaboard than the wheat of any other State in the Union.

The Israelites of Pittsburgh held a meeting in the Jewish Synagogue on Sunday, Dec. 25, to take measures for raising a subscription for the support of their co-religionists who have been driven out of Morocco, and forced to take shelter in Gibraltar. The meeting, after passing resolutions sympathizing with the sufferers, and promising to contribute cheerfully to their relief, took up a handsome collection, and afterwards appointed a Committee to obtain subscriptions.

The small-pox is quite prevalant in Boston. Dr. Clarke, City Physician, has issued a circular recommending immediate vaccination. He says: "Having full confidence in the purity and the power of the vaccine material at present in use, I am of the opinion that this epidemic may be promptly terminated, if the inhabitants of the city and its vicinity will only avail themselves of the certain means which are easily accessible to all."

Mr. Alexander Cobb, of Westbrook, Me., was frozen to death on the morning of the 15th. One of his neighbors, with whom he had ridden for a short distance, left him opposite his house, which is about a mile from the main road, to walk home. His wife found him the next morning, buried in the snow, within eight rods of the door.

Two policemen of New-Orleans, McIntosh and Hook, were recently attracted to the coffee-house of one Martin Butz by a disturbance, and on entering the place, they were attacked by some of the parties engaged in the affray. McIntosh received wounds which resulted in his death in a very short time, and Hook was also severely, but not fatally injured.

The steamer *Vixen* was burned at her wharf in Louisville, Ky., on Sunday night. James McSherry, of Brownsville, Penn., and George Mott, of Lynchburgh, Va., who were on their way to Kansas City, Mo., lost their lives in the flames. The boat was valued at $12,000, and had her freight list insured for $2,500.

Benjamin W. Jones, of Portland, Me., while overhauling a drawer of old papers in his store a few days ago, found a mouse's nest, composed of small bits of paper, intermingled with which were three, five and ten cent pieces, to the amount of $21, which the little rogues had from time to time stolen from the money-drawer to adorn their nest.

Mr. Lyman Rolph, of Portageville, when returning from a gunning excursion on the 19th, attempted to get on a passing sleigh, and in doing so caught the hammer of the gun in the side of the sleigh. The piece was discharged, and Mr. Rolph received the shot in his shoulder. He was badly mangled.

The seventieth anniversary of the settlement of Cincinnati was celebrated on the 27th. Col. John Johnston presided, and with Mr. Jesse Colman, Jacob Hoffner, and Thos. H. Yeatman, delighted the company with reminiscences of the earlier days of the city.

An action to determine the title to a barrel worth 90 cents was recently brought by Adolphus Marx against Koster & Spelbrink, of Lafayette, Ind. Already the costs have amounted to $50, and the case is yet to be carried to a higher Court.

The Nashville (Tenn.) *Gazette* says that the bill introduced into the Legislature, a few weeks since, compelling all free negroes to leave the State, is declared to be unconstitutional, both by the opinion of eminent lawyers and of the people.

Hon. J. A. Stallworth, of Alabama, who has been prevented, by severe indisposition, from taking his seat in Congress, is now improving rapidly, and expects to start for Washington at an early day.

A movement is on foot in Pittsburgh to procure the pardon of Thos. G. Rutherford, recently convicted of adultery with the inmates of the House of Refuge, of which institution he was Superintendent.

The Council of Huntsville, Ala., have passed an ordinance expelling all free colored persons from the town, who may have come there since the year 1832.

St. John's Church, Hartford, Conn., was burned on Friday night, with all the contents, including a valuable organ.

The citizens of Nantucket propose to have a grand centennial celebration in August next.

The Pawner's Bank of Boston goes into operation next Monday.

The debt of Indiana is announced by the Auditor to be $1,163,757.

Mayor Weaver, of Pittsburg, declines a renomination.

A sportsmen's Club has been organized in Omaha, Nebraska.

[Advertisement.]

A PICTURE OF YOUR MIND.—If you would have your "mental measure" taken, by which you can know exactly what you are, your capabilities, your virtues, and your faults, go to Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, New-York, and have your character written out in full. It would be the best thing to which you can treat yourself or friends during the Holidays.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT FIRE IN BEEKMAN-STREET.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1859.

Messrs. Valentine & Butler, No. 337 Broadway:

GENTLEMEN—I have the pleasure of informing you that your Alum Patent Fire-Proof Safe has passed through a fiery ordeal that ought to satisfy the most sceptical of their superior fire-proof qualities. It remained in the burning ruins of building No. 90 Ann-street for *seventy hours*, and delivered its contents in perfect order. Your proposition to open your safe on the sidewalk, shows that you have more confidence in your safe than your neighbors, who had theirs removed to their stores to be opened.

L. DECKER,
Billiard Table Manufacturer,
No. 139 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

PURE BOTTLED BRANDY AND WINES, FOR THE HOLYDAYS.

Persons who use wines and liquors for the holydays should give the preference to those bottled by me.

They are warranted pure and the best quality.

For sale by all druggists and grocers.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-street,
Importer of the Schiedam Schnapps.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER.

Until recently everybody was compelled to use poisonous, pile-producing paper in the water-closet. GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER is now universally used. It is a great comfort, and the medication (harmless to the healthy) cures and prevents piles. 1,000 sheets, $1; 500 sheets, 50 cents.

For sale by all Druggists, and at the dépôts No. 41 Ann-street and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

THE WAY TO PASS YOUR NEW-YEAR'S!—Go and witness the sterling performances announced for "almost every hour" to-day at Barnum's Museum. "The Forty Thieves" is just the thing to gratify your taste and to make the "little folk" shout out with exultation. Then there are dramas and comedies, farces, music, dances, &c., all besides, as well as a world of rare curiosities too numerous to mention. Barnum's is the place for a New-Year's holiday.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. HOLIDAY PRESENTS. IVORYTYPES, a superb and appropriate style of picture for Holiday presents. Also, Imperial PHOTOGRAPHS, MINIATURES, AMBROTYPES and DAGUERREOTYPES.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—The asthmatic chest, tightened to suffocation, is liberated by these medicines, which cure alike the short, dry consumptive cough and heavy expectoration attending bronchitis. 80 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No 308 BROADWAY.
Largest assortment, latest novelties, lowest market prices.
Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address Box No. 3,600. No. 30 Platt-st.

White's Festival Hat—A Few More Left.
ALSO, LADIES' FANCY FURS, HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK, STONE MARTIN, FITCH, &c., made up in best style, at WHITE'S, No. 216 BROADWAY.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

"A Feast of Fat Things."
OSCAR FLORENCE, No. 600 Broadway, will serve up on Monday, Jan. 2, 1860, a set of Ribs of Beef, a Prize Lamb, and a Prize Sheep, raised and stalled expressly for his establishment by Wm. Goodheart, of Washington Market.

In addition to these substantials, his larder will be supplied, as usual, with all the luxuries and delicacies of the season; and his numerous friends will find his stock of Wines, Liquors and Cigars to be the ne plus ultra of perfection.

New-York
KEROSENE OIL.
A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.
Dépôt of Company,
No. 98 Pearl-st., New-York.

The Grover and Baker
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
Invite the attention of tailors, vest and corset makers, and others who may prefer the "lock stitch" seam to their
FIFTY DOLLAR SHUTTLE MACHINE,
With recent valuable improvements.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$100
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	50
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Great Fire in Beekman-st.
NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 30, 1859.
MESSRS. B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN: It is my pleasure to add one more testimonial to the merits of the justly celebrated WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE. After being exposed to the most intense heat for the space of THIRTY-SIX HOURS, at the burning of my warehouse, No. 61 Beekman-st. I find on opening the same all my books, papers, bank bills, insurance policies, &c., &c., *in perfect order*. Very respectfully yours,
J. D. EDREHI.

Notice.
Owing to a portion of the contents of our safe being destroyed by the late fire including our Bill Book and Pocket Books containing our Bills Receivable, (the ruins of them we have in our office,) we would request from all those who hold our notes, exact memorandums of them sent to us at once; and all those parties whose notes we did hold, will please send us duplicates as soon as possible, for which we will give them a receipt and certificate of the destruction of the originals.
BULKLEY, BROTHER & CO., 67 Beekman-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1859.

123 Lots lying between 211th and 212th sts., Broadway, and the Harlem River, being the balance of the great sale of 547 lots—part of the Dyckman Estate, which were not sold on Thursday, for want of time—will positively be sold by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., on THURSDAY NEXT, Jan. 5, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Keep Warm and Dry.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATER-PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,
And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for
LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, AT
BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

MARRIED.

CORWIN—FRISBIE.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Sunday evening, Jan. 1, by Rev. L. S. Weed, EDWARD R. CORWIN, of New-York City, (formerly of Newburgh, N. Y.,) to Miss MARY F., youngest daughter of the late W. S. Frisbie, of Guilford, Conn.

☞ New-Haven, Conn., Orange and Dutchess County, N. Y., papers please copy.

DIED.

CONOVER.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 1, GEORGE, son of George S. Conover, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the house of his father, No. 35 East 29th-st., on Wednesday morning, Jan. 4, at 9½ o'clock, without further notice.

FURMAN.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 31, DENTON A. FURMAN, in the 52d year of his age.

HEWLETT.—In this City, on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 31, JOHN S. HEWLETT, aged 29 years.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of his uncle, J. M. Seaman, No. 10 East 12th-st., on Monday afternoon, Jan. 2, at 3 o'clock.

COUTHILL.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 31, after a short illness, JOHN COUTHILL, Doon, Scotland, aged 86 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, Jan. 3, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 247 Hudson-st.

☞ Scotch papers please copy.

MOORE.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Dec. 31, of disease of the heart, WILLIAM MOORE, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 3, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, corner of Broadway and 52d-st.

STIRK.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Jan. 1, after a short illness, Lieut. FITZHERBERT M. STIRK, U. S. Revenue service, in the 39th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 3, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 428 Greenwich-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

HENNESSY.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 1 at the age of 14 months and 24 days, JOHN LAFFAN HENNESSY, only child of Michael and Joanna Hennessy, and grandson of John Hennessy, formerly of Thomastown, County Kilkenny, Ireland.

His remains will be taken from the residence of his parents, No. 87 Franklin-st., New-York, at 1 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, Jan. 3, for interment in Calvary Cemetery.

FOUNTAIN.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 1, EUPHEMIA A., wife of Jotham S. Fountain.

SUYDAM.—In Brooklyn, L. I., on Saturday, Dec. 31, PHEBE SUYDAM, wife of Henry L. Suydam, of Islip, L. I.

The remains will be taken to Islip, L. I., for interment, on Tuesday, Jan. 3. The cars leave South Ferry at 10 o'clock A. M.

BOYD.—On Saturday, Dec. 31, after a long and painful illness, JOHN L. BOYD, late Justice of the Peace of Astoria, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Hunter's Point, near 34th-st. ferry, on Tuesday, Jan. 3, at 12 o'clock M.

SKIDMORE.—At Flushing, on Saturday morning, Dec. 31, ELIZABETH, wife of John Skidmore, in the 82d year of her age.

The funeral will take place this day, (Monday,) Jan. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, Union-place, Flushing, L. I.

WOOD.—At Greenpoint, L. I., on Saturday, Dec. 31, ELIZA WOOD, relict of John Wood.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Java-st., to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock.

CREED.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Saturday, Dec. 31, JANE E., wife of the late William Creed, aged 46 years 9 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, Jan. 2, from Grace Church, Jamaica.

HAYWARD.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 30, JAMES WALDEMAR, youngest son of Henry Selby Hayward, aged 17 months.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 677, Dec. 31, 1859.
50, 30, 6, 9, 67, 43, 66, 31, 19, 21, 42, 38.
Class No. 678, Dec. 31, 1859.
29, 67, 46, 63, 16, 52, 70, 33, 74, 47, 18, 69, 61.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 31, 1859.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

IMPORTANT TO DYSPEPTICS.
This most distressing disease, as well as INDIGESTION, HEARTBURN, SOUR STOMACH, LIVER COMPLAINT, ACIDITY, BILIOUSNESS, JAUNDICE, FEVER and AGUE, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, COSTIVENESS, LOSS OF APPETITE, HEADACHE, GENERAL DEBILITY, &c., &c., of however long standing, stubborn or chronic character, can find certain and permanent cure, and that speedily, by the use of that wonderful preparation,
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.
THE OXYGENATED BITTERS.
Sold by BARNES & PARK, F. C. WELLS & CO., McKESSON & ROBBINS, SCHIEFFELIN, BROS. & CO., New-York; and by dealers everywhere, in City and country.

ANOTHER NEW PICTURE
FOR THE STEREOSCOPE!
Going to the Fancy Ball
LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY,
No. 534 Broadway.

STEINWAY & SONS'
PATENT OVER-STRING GRAND PIANOS.
We hereby inform the public that we have secured our newly-invented Over-string Grand Piano by Letters Patent, dated Dec. 20, 1859.
Having ascertained that several piano manufacturers have lately commenced making OVERSTRING GRANDS, we hereby notify them to desist, as we shall prosecute any infringement on our patent to the full extent of the law.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS.
CARBUNCLE, CAMEO, BLOOD-STONE, ENAMELED, ETRUSCAN, GARNET, PEARL,
DIAMOND, CORAL, AGATE,
HAIR, CORNELIAN,
ONYX,
And all other kinds.
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

JEWELRY OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
AND LATEST STYLES;
ALSO, SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
For Sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 BROADWAY
one door below Canal street—formerly No. 11 Wall st.

FIRE IN BEEKMAN-STREET.—ENDICOTT & CO. have reopened their Lithographic establishment at No. 139 William-st., corner of Fulton.

NEW BOOKS.
WILL BE READY ON TUESDAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK.
APPLETON'S
ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE.
CONTENTS OF JANUARY NUMBER.

I.—A NEW, LARGE RAILWAY MAP, representing not only the railways throughout the United States and the Canadas in actual operation, but also those in the course of construction, the name of each railway being represented by a number.
II.—INSTRUCTIONS TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS. Several important improvements having been made in the Guide, such information is given as will enable the traveler to understand a railway guide without difficulty.
III.—PORTRAIT AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH of Capt. SAMUEL SAMUELS, of the clipper ship *Dreadnaught*, together with phrenological delineation of character, by FOWLER & WELLS.
IV.—RAILWAYS AND THEIR PROGRESS—The Railways of the United States—Illinois Central Railway—The North and South Axial Lines—State of Iowa—Horse Railways—Portland Me.—Three Months' Receipts of Wheat at Chicago—Michigan Southern Railway—Covington and Lexington Railway—Fencing Railways—Staten Island, N. Y., Railway—New-York and Erie Railway—Boston and Maine Railway—Council Bluffs and St. Joseph Railway—Dubuque and Pacific Railway—Western Missouri Railways—Baltimore and Ohio Railway—Our New Railway Map—Railways of the South—Pittsburg and Erie Railway—Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway—St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railway—Union Railway, Ohio—New-York Central Railway.
V.—SWINDLING OPERATIONS—The Young Lady who Drops her Pockethandkerchief—The Middle-aged Gentleman who distributes Baxter's Call to the Unconverted—Mode of Picking Pockets in Omnibuses—Swindling Operation in the Cars—Sharp Practice.
VI.—NEW INVENTIONS.—*Preservation of Railway Sleepers*—Sharp's Patent Pocket Revolver—Improvement in the Steam Engine.
VII.—ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL.—The Truth doth Never Die! A Tale of Western Life—Why the Railway Company Didn't Pay—A Game Dinner—Trotting Round after Second-rate Families—Bridget's Soliloquy—The Yankee Showman—Traveling in the Dark, or, A Long Journey—Sparkling Champagne—The Virginia Darkey—A Railway Accident—Wood, a Non-conductor—No Danger of Collision.
VIII.—UNITED STATES' TIME INDICATOR—Showing the Difference of Time between the various Cities of the United States, including San Francisco, California, and London, England—with Illustration.
IX.—APPLETONS' RAILWAY GUIDE COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR, AND IMPORTANT RULES FOR RAILWAY TRAVELERS.
X.—THROUGH ROUTES—To and from New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., with Maps and other information relating to the readiest means of traveling to and from all the principal cities South, East and West.
XI.—A LIST OF PROMINENT HOTELS IN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES OF THE UNION.
XII.—A GAZATTEER OF THE UNITED STATES—Arranged under the separate Maps of Railways.
XIII.—SEVENTY-FIVE MAPS OF THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS.
XIV.—NEW TIME-TABLES—Corrected to date.
XV.—TO CORRESPONDENTS.

APPLETON'S ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE Contains Seventy-five Railway Maps; a Time Indicator; a variety of interesting Reading Matter; nearly 300 pages, and is sold at the low price of
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.
upon the trains of the principal railways, and by all booksellers, news dealers and agents throughout the United States and the Canadas.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
JANE HORTON,
OR,
THE WIFE'S MARTYRDOM.
BY JACK BRACE.
Price 25 cents.
THE INCENDIARIES;
OR,
THE HAUNTED MANOR.
BY M. J. ERRYM, ESQ.
Price 25 cents.
Mailed, free of postage, on receipt of price.
FREDERIC A. BRADY, Publisher,
No. 24 Ann-st., New-York.

JELLIES
FOR HOLIDAY TABLES.
PETER COOPER'S
Refined
SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS,
A Prime Article, Very Extensively Used for
CALVES-FOOT JELLY.
BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES, AND FOR JELLIFYING PRESERVES.
The Shred, with directions for using, is put up in small packages for FAMILY USE, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the United States.
PETER COOPER,
No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

WHAT SHALL I BUY FOR A PRESENT?
Is the anxious inquiry at this season of the year.
We beg to suggest a patriotic answer:
AN AMERICAN WATCH,
Which may be found at retail with
A. RUMRILL & CO.,
No. 264 BROADWAY,
And at wholesale of ROBBINS & APPLETON, Agents of the Company, No. 182 Broadway, corner of John-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
JULES MUMM & CO. CHAMPAGNE.
We have been informed that in many cases when our Wines, JULES MUMM & CO., are called for, many of the hotels and the trade do their best to recommend and substitute another wine of a similar name in place of ours, as said wine can be obtained at less price.
We now most urgently protest against such proceedings, and warn the public not to accept any other Wine when ours is called for, that is to say, which has not our firm, JULES MUMM & CO., with the name of our Agent, JAMES MEYER, Jr., on the labels, with our autograph signature in full round the neck of the bottle.
We furthermore request our customers and friends to pay most particular attention to the above-mentioned distinction, as the other house of a similar name has copied our advertising or show cards, said act making the confusion of both names much easier.
We present a superior article to the public, and desire to run on our own merit without being mingled with any similar name or brand.
With such Wines as those we send to America, connoisseurs will recognize that we can only admit the Wines of Vve CLIQUOT to be of the same purity and superior quality as our own, and as a still stronger evidence of what we state, we refer to the opinion of the U. S. APPRAISERS, of New-York, who acknowledged to our Agent that, after a most careful examination with other brands imported in this port, they were obliged, owing to the great superiority of the JULES MUMM & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE, to appraise it, notwithstanding our protest, at higher prices than other first class Champagne received here.
JULES MUMM & CO.
Our Champagne brands constantly on hand are as follows:
JULES MUMM & CO.'S VERZENAY CABINET.
JULES MUMM & CO.'S IMPERIAL.
The other bands, such as VERZENAY DRY & MUMM'S PRIVATE only to special order.
The above Wines can be had of all the principal Wine dealers throughout the United States, as also THE RHINE and MOSELLE WINES of PETER ARNOLD MUMM.
JAMES MEYER, Jr.,
Sole agent for the U. S.,
No. 43 Beaver-street, New-York.

THE BREATHING ORGANS.
J. R. STAFFORD'S
OLIVE TAR,
AND
IRON AND SULPHUR
POWDERS,
ARE SPECIFICS
FOR DISEASES OF
THE BREATHING
ORGANS.
CONSUMPTION,
BRONCHITIS,
COUGHS,
SORE THROAT,
ASTHMA,
BLEEDING OF LUNGS,
CATARRH,
CROUP,
WHOOPING COUGH.
When Olive Tar is Inhaled, its healing, *Balsamic Odors* are brought in direct contact with the lining membranes of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs.
Internal Pains cease when Olive Tar is taken.
External Pain cannot exist where Olive Tar is applied.
J. R. Stafford's Iron and Sulphur Powders
Purify and Revitalize the Blood,
Strengthen the Digestive Organs,
And Regulate all the Secretions.
An Illustrated Circular, containing testimonials from
GEORGE LAW, Esq., 5th-av., New-York;
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Esq., Postmaster, New-York;
THURLOW WEED, Esq., Albany;
Gen. DUFF GREEN, Washington;
Col. SAM'L COLT, Hartford, Conn.;
Col. CHAS. MAY, U. S. A.;
Rev. EDWARD BRIGHT, New-York;
Rev. Dr. LEONARD, Exeter, N. H.;
Rev. R. H. CONKLIN, Providence, R. I.;
Rev. O. F. A. SPINNING, Butternuts, N. Y.,
and a large number of other prominent persons, sent to any one free by mail.
Olive Tar 50 cents a bottle, or 75 cents by mail, post-paid; Powders $1 a package; no charge for postage.
Sold by the OLIVE TAR COMPANY, No. 315 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, and all Druggists. Wholesale Agents,
SCHIEFFELIN BROS. & CO.,
corner of William and Beekman sts., New-York.

HOLIDAY PRESENT.
SOMETHING USEFUL, ORNAMENTAL, AND OFTEN WANTED.
Always kindly remembered for its Good Offices.
A COMPLETE CASE OF
HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES,
With Manual of Directions for Family use.
It costs but $4 or $5, and will be a source of relief and comfort for years. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, and by dealers.

A FRIEND IN NEED—TRY IT.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT,
The great external remedy of the age. Prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet of Connecticut, the celebrated bone setter, whose fame is unrivaled by that of any living man. It is a certain and immediate cure for rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, sprains, bruises, cuts, wounds, sores, burns, scalds, piles, lumbago, headache, toothache, and all rheumatic or nervous disorders, external injuries, &c. All sufferers should give it a trial. RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Norwich, Conn. For sale everywhere.

REMOVAL.
W. & J. T. MOORE & CO.
Have removed to their new store,
Nos. 326, 328 and 330 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1860.

STICK TO IT,
As STARR'S CHEMICALLY PREPARED GLUE does in every instance.
Dépôt No. 102 Fulton-st., New-York.
THOMAS JOHNSON, Agent.

CAUGHT BETWEEN COG-WHEELS.
"Dreadfully mangled; cured by the Magnetic Salve—my grand-daughter." John Edsall, English Neighborhood. N. J. For sale by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 322 Canal-st., WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., and by all Druggists.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—T. S. QUACKENBUSH has this day become associated with us in the publication and sale of School and College Text-Books, &c., which will be continued at our present store, Nos. 48 and 50, Walker-st., New-York, under the firm of
IVISON, PHINNEY & CO.
This change requires the prompt settlement of all notes, accounts and claims of every description, due the late firm, to which early attention is solicited.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1860. IVISON & PHINNEY.

The Robbery of the Shawnee Treasury.

ESCAPE OF THE SUSPECTED PARTY.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

WESTPORT, Mo., Saturday, Dec. 24, 1859.

Your readers will remember that I, some weeks ago, informed them of the robbery of the Shawnee Treasury, containing $7,000, and that much excitement existed about the matter in this region, both among Indians and whites. No clue was obtained to the robbery for some weeks after the money was missed, when a Mr. Robey, merchant of this place, (who keeps what has been known as the Indian store,) called upon some members of the Shawnee Council, and gave them $4,000, which he said had been left with him by his clerk, George W. Wells, and which he suspected was part of the stolen money. Wells was then attending a Commercial School in St. Louis, and officers immediately went on and arrested him. He professed to be innocent of any knowledge of the robbery, denied having given the $4,000 to Robey, and expressed entire willingness to return and face his accusers. Accordingly he was brought back, taken before the Council and examined, and as he strongly protested his innocence, and no evidence being brought against him—Robey, in the meantime, having secreted himself—the accused was permitted to go. So far all went very well. But a day or two after he had been released, Wells indiscreetly made confidants of some of his friends, and acknowledged that he and Robey had both been concerned in the robbery; that Robey had planned it, and got him (Wells) to take the money, and that they had divided the spoils, Robey, however, taking the larger share. He said that Robey had urged the robbery some months before, at a time when the Indian Treasury contained some $15,000, but he had postponed the job from time to time, and while they were postponing the Council had been paying out money, hence he and Robey made a smaller "draw" than they expected.

The friends to whom Wells made these confessions very promptly and properly gave information to the Council, and Wells was again rearrested. On Monday he was to have undergone a trial at the town of Wyandote, but whilst the trial was progressing, a friend helped Wells to a fine horse, which he mounted, and put off with at a speed that soon put him out of reach of the officers of the law. Detectives are in pursuit, and the telegraph has been in requisition some days. At a meeting of the Council on Monday evening, it was determined to offer a reward of $500 for the apprehension of Wells, and an advertisement to that effect appears in this week's *Border Star*.

Robey is still secreted somewhere, and his business house has been closed for a week or two past. It is stated (we know not with how much truth) that a friend of Robey's had proposed to refund the stolen money if the Council would agree to hush up the matter and not prosecute.

On Monday last Wells escaped from the officers at Wyandot. That night he passed through Shawneetown, stopped for half an hour with a friend, ate several dozen oysters and took a drink, remounted his horse and sped onward to unknown regions. A gentleman who saw Wells at Shawnee, said that his face was scratched by the brush he passed through, his clothes torn and his hat was lost.

Marriage Offers in Sweden.—The following rather singular project has just been presented to the Chamber of Nobles of the Swedish Diet. Baron Creutz proposed that, from the age of 15, young girls should be allowed to answer of their own accord, yes or no, to any suitor for their hand. M. Montgomery opposed the project, declaring that at the age of 15, love, though strong, was too blind, and that the age of 25 was indispensable to be able to see clearly on so important a question. Baron Alstroemer treated such an objection as madness, and proposed to the Chamber to decide who was in the right—Baron Creutz or the Apostle Paul. The Baron replied that the words of the Apostle applied to paternal authority, which was very severe among the Jews and the Romans, and could not now be invoked when manners and customs had so much changed. Baron Alstroemer said that if the Chamber were to adopt the project, Mormonism would become general. Baron Creutz replied warmly that it was ridiculous to talk of Mormonism, that his project was a serious one, and calculated to have a salutary effect on manners and ideas. The project was referred to a committee.

Mrs. Lawson, of Buffalo, while returning from a visit to her husband at the Hospital, wrapped her child so closely in her shawl that it died.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN LADY HAVING A thorough knowledge of housekeeping, a situation to take charge of the household of a widower's family; she has had several years' experience in teaching; is a good linguist, and can also give instruction in music. Best of references to be exchanged. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, in a small family. Call at No. 194 East 21st-street.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

GARDENER.—A GARDENER WANTS A SITUATION, who is fully competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's (first-class) country residence; is a very successful grape-grower, and thoroughly understands his business in every department; will not take a place where there is not a grapery and green-house, or where such structures are about to be erected. Also, perfectly understands farming and the careful management of farm stock. The best City references. Address GARDENER and FARMER, Bridgeman's seed store, Broadway, second door above 18th-st. Will leave his present situation in a few weeks.

WANTED.—BUSINESS MEN AND FREE LABOR.—A book-keeper and general business young man wishes a situation for three months in any good, respectable calling, only asking sufficient wages for his board. Good City reference. Address, through the Post-office, A. L. PRICE.

WANTED—A SITUATION EITHER AS VALET, waiter or head waiter, in a private family, by a respectable young man, who understands his business well and can give good City reference. Address A. B. C., No. 811 Broadway, near corner 11th-st., New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A NEWSPAPER OFFICE—A BOY to write wrappers and make himself generally useful. Also a female compositor. Address Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL A NEW ARTICLE for the toilet of both ladies and gentlemen. Good agents can make from $3 to $6 a day. Address THE NASSAU AGENCY, No. 56 Nassau-st., Room No. 10.

COOK WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, who understands her business thoroughly, and to assist in washing. Most respectable references required. Apply at No. 36 East 14th-st., corner of University-place.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.
J. J. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free.

PAPER WAREHOUSE REMOVED.

In consequence of the total destruction by fire of our warehouses, Nos. 55 Beekman and 85 Ann-st., we have taken the new and spacious store, No. 67 Beekman-st., where we shall be pleased to see our friends and customers, and are ready to fill all orders promptly.
BULKLEY, BROTHER & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1859.

HEADS.—THE BEAUTIFUL AND THE USEFUL COMBINED.—The Phrenological Busts, designed especially for learners, showing the exact location of all the organs of the brain fully developed. Would make an appropriate and acceptable present to any family, at a trifling cost. May be had at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN—REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Pastor.—All the pews in this church will be offered for sale to the highest bidder, for one year, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, commencing at 7½ o'clock. No postponement on account of the weather.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET—French Calf Dress Boots at $4; Double-soled Water-proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

GREAT CURIOSITY.—PARTICULARS SENT free. Agents wanted.
SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

FAMILY SEWING.

OUR LADY READERS
will be pleased to learn that Madame MARTENSE (of Paris) has added to her
DRESS-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 189 Greene-st., (two doors north of Bleecker-st.,) a large number of
WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES,
and will execute all kinds of
FAMILY SEWING
with expedition, in the best possible manner, and at
ONE-HALF THE PRICE
usually charged. She will also send
MACHINES AND OPERATORS
into families residing in City or country, by the day or week, thereby obviating the necessity of purchasing a machine, and afterwards being troubled with keeping it in order.

SKATES.

PHILADELPHIA CLUB SKATE,
And a full assortment of fine and common skates for ladies and gentlemen, for sale at reduced rates by
FOLSOM & STEVENS,
No. 205 Broadway, up stairs.
Open on Monday, Jan. 2, until noon.

PATENT PHILADELPHIA CLUB
SKATES,
and all other styles, at
J. M. WALTON'S, No. 67 Warren-st., New-York.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL.—WARRANTED AS PERFECT a coal oil as any other in the market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that make a first-rate article. This will be sold lower than usual prices. Barrels, 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

DRY GOODS.

JUST OPENED.
500 PIECES ADDITIONAL
YARD WIDE
ENGLISH PRINTS,
At 12½ cents.
ALSO,
2,000 very handsome
FRENCH CALICO DRESSES,
At $1 50 per dress.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway,
Corner of Worth-st.

A BEAUTIFUL INVOICE
OF
FINE
SAXONY LONG SHAWLS,
Ladies' and Misses',
JUST OPENED,
AT NO. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

NO. 539 BROADWAY.
TUCKER is resolved to tempt and please the million
BY SELLING OUT!!
BY SELLING OUT!!
UNDER COST!!
UNDER COST!!
All the pretty toilet trifles of the season.
FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
GRAND BRIDAL FAVORITES,
SOIREE COIFFURES, $1 THE SET.
J. T. respectfully reminds his patrons, that he will shortly occupy store No. 759 Broadway, two doors above 8th-st.,
WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF GOODS,
FOR SPRING TRADE.

310 CANAL-STREET, 310
OPPOSITE MERCER-STREET.
LADIES' SKATING COATS,
LADIES' SKATING COATS,
LADIES' SKATING COATS.
STYLISH, WARM AND CHEAP.
J. J. BENSON, No. 310 Canal-st.

OPERA, OPERA, OPERA,
AND BALL, BALL, BALL,
CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS,
AT
J. J. BENSON'S, No. 310 Canal-st.,
opposite Mercer-st.

JANUARY, 1860.
GREAT BARGAINS DURING THIS MONTH
IN
CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND FURS.
As we have determined to clear out the entire balance
of our magnificent stock of
CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND FURS,
During the month of January,
We shall offer the same at
SIXTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR,
Commencing Tuesday, Jan. 3.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

NEW CARPETS
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
Upwards of $100,000 in Carpets, at reduced prices. Goods sold in the retail department for cash, and at uniform prices.
Velvet Medallion Carpets, new patterns, $1 75 per yard.
Velvet Carpets, $1 25 to $1 60 per yard.
Tapestry Brussels Carpets, 92½c. to $1 per yard.
Brussels Carpets, (not Tapestry,) $1 12½ to $1 40 per yard.
Three-ply Carpets, $1 to $1 10 per yard.
Superfine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 60c. to 75c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 45c. to 60c. per yard.
Extra Fine and Fine Ingrain Carpets, not all wool, 30c. to 40c.
Twilled and Plain Venetian Carpets, wool and hemp; Dutch Carpets, Oil-cloth in various widths and qualities, 6-4 to 16-4 Druggets, Felt Cloths, Bordered Crumb Cloths, Rugs, Door-mats, Coir and Canton Mattings, Table and Piano Covers, &c. GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st., and No. 31 Howard,
Between Broadway and Elm-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT QUARTERLY OF AMERICA.
THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.
No. CLXXXVI.—For January, 1860.
Commencing a new Volume.

CONTENTS.

ARTICLE I.—Tennyson.
II.—The Assyrian Empire.
III.—Commerce and Currency of the United States.
IV.—The Condition and Needs of the Indian Tribes.
V.—George Canning.
VI.—The China Question.
VII.—Wesleyan Methodism.
VIII.—Washington's Farewell Address and the Old Philadelphia Bar.
IX.—Literature of the Italian War.
X.—George Wither.
XI.—The White Hills.
XII.—Critical Notices.
XIII.—New Publications Received.

The publishers would commend this REVIEW to the attention of the American public, as a work which, dating almost from the commencement of the literature of our country, has always sustained its high reputation wherever our language is known; and one which presents the strongest claims to their favor.

It is to America what the Edinburgh and London Quarterlies are to Great Britain, and takes rank with them both in Europe and America.

Nearly all the great authors of our country were first brought before the public through this REVIEW. Webster, Everett, Sparks, Prescott, Bancroft, with scores of other noted men, of whom our literature is proud, have been among its contributors; and its pages continue to reflect the best talent of our times.

The NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW is published quarterly, in numbers of nearly *three hundred pages each*, at Five Dollars a year.
CROSBY, NICHOLS & CO.,
No. 117 Washington street, Boston.

☞ Specimen Numbers will be sent, post-paid, on receipt of $1 25 in money or stamps.

HOW TO READ CHARACTER.
THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL
Commences a New Volume—31—with this January Number. Only $1 a year. Address FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York. Devoted to self-culture and improvement; the duties of man considered in relation to his individual, social and domestic capacities. Illustrated Portraits of distinguished men and notorious criminals given, with their characters.

HOME JOURNAL FOR 1860.
As a New-Year's present from a gentleman to a lady, the HOME JOURNAL is unsurpassed as a gift in good taste. Now is the time to subscribe. Terms, $2 a year. Office of publication, No. 107 Fulton-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $416,600 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1887."

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Comptroller's Office until Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of four hundred and sixteen thousand six hundred dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chapter 771 of the laws of 1857, and Chapter 349 of the laws of 1859, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Nov. 19, 1859, for the improvement of the Central Park.

The said stock will consist of four thousand one hundred and sixty-six shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly from taxation; the principal redeemable Aug. 1, 1887, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt."

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.

On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Dec. 7, 1859.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XIVth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1860, at 12 o'clock noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, stoves, pipe, &c., necessary for furnishing and heating the new Ward Colored School-house No. 1, in Mulberry-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the contractor.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
ANDREW H. GREEN,
Chairman of Board of School Officers of the XIVth Ward.
Dec. 24, 1859.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
CALHOUN & ROBBINS, Nos. 26 and 28 Vesey-st., up stairs, have just received a large assortment of fine French Bags, Purses, Portmonnaies, Fancy Boxes, Head pins, Head-nets, Coiffures, and other goods, suitable for the Holiday trade, which they offer at very low prices, for cash, to the Trade only.

NATURAL FLOWERS.—BASKETS AND BOUQUETS of the most choice flowers, made up in a superior manner, and at reasonable rates, by WILLIAM WILSON, florist, No. 43 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. W. W. has received several first premiums for arranging the above.

MACHINERY.

STEAM AND WATER GAUGES FOR SALE.
BOURDON'S METALLIC STEAM GAUGES.
BEAUMONT'S do. do. do.
WATER GAUGES of the
AMERICAN WATER and ALARM GAUGE CO.
DUSTIN'S LOW WATER ALARM.
These instruments are of a superior description. Those interested are invited to call and examine.
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 BROADWAY, N. Y.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
I. P. MORRIS & CO.,
No. 125 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
Manufacture and sell Ericsson's Caloric Engines.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE NEAR THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—The homestead of the late John Tillott, Esq., will be sold on the premises on 6th Jan. next, at 12 o'clock M., by an order of the Supreme Court, for the purpose of distribution among the heirs. It is situated in Duchess County, two miles from the Fishkill Station, on the Hudson River Railroad, and containing 229 acres of choice land, unusually well watered. The Matteawan or Fishkill Creek runs nearly a mile through the estate and affords many beautiful sites for building. There is a variety and abundance of fruit; a very pleasant manion house, delightfully situated; and commodious stables, carriage houses, &c. The society of the neighborhood, for intelligence and refinement, is not surpassed anywhere; and the surrounding country is not equaled in the Union in grandeur, beauty and adornment.

On the succeeding day, January 7, at 12 o'clock M., the estate of the late Peter J. Tillott, Esq., will be sold at the Orange Hotel, Newburgh. This property is situated two miles west of Newburgh, and contains one hundred acres of rich land. The buildings are commodious and in excellent order; and the land is well watered, and in a high state of fertility. It is a highly-cultivated and rapidly-improving section; and is a very desirable country seat.

Any further information can be had upon application to JAMES A. TILLOTT, Fishkill Landing, N. Y.; CALEB M. TILLOTT, Newburgh, N. Y.; JOB WRIGHT, No. 110 Broad-st., New-York; or CHARLES E. MORTON, No. 34½ Pine-st., room No. 9; or JOHN P. GREEN, No. 183 Fulton-st., New-York.—Dated Dec. 8, 1859.
THOMAS GEORGE, Referee,
Newburgh, N. Y.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—Is situated in the town of Pittstown, Rensselaer County, N. Y., on the Macadamized road, 18 miles from the city of Troy. The mill is 35x83 feet, three stories high, built of wood, with good stone foundation; has 2 overshot water wheels, viz., one 15 feet in diameter, and the other 30 feet in diameter; 2 engines, with 30 in bars and cylinder washer; 1 rag cutter, 1 rag duster, 1 screw-press, 1 54-inch cylinder machine, with 3 iron cylinder dryers; 1 set of callenders, with 1 paper roll and 2 iron rolls; has been run in the manufacture of tea, tissue and straw paper. There will be sold with the mill about 28 acres of land, (including what is under water in the pond,) also 2 dwellings, 1 storehouse, 1 barn and shed. The property is well located. Freight from Troy to New-York, $1 25 per ton. A supply of straw can be obtained in the vicinity and delivered at the mill; usual price $6 per ton. The property would be a good investment for any person with a moderate capital, and is offered at the low price of $4,500. Inquire of A. & W. ORR & CO., at their office, State Dam, Troy, N. Y., or of A. ORR, No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, Room No. 2, New-York.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE—Will be sold at public auction at the hotel of William Durland, in the village of Jamaica, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January, 1860, at 1 o'clock P. M., about 31 acres of valuable farming land, the farm and premises of William P. Robertson, deceased. The premises are situated at the head of the Fly, in the town of Newtown, and within one mile of the village of Jamaica. The new railroad runs through the premises. There are upon the premises two houses and two barns, and the land is in good order. Sale peremptory to close up an estate. Terms moderate, to be made know at the day of sale.
RICHARD ROBERTSON, } Executors.
ANDREW F. T. BARBERIE, }

FOR SALE—AT NEWARK, N. J., A MODERN well built brick house with mastic front, 3 stories, furnished with the modern improvements and in the best manner, heated by a furnace; gas throughout; bath room, etc. Lot 26 by 160, having a brick stable on the rear, in all a very desirable residence; 10 minutes' walk from railroad dépôt, in a highly respectable and first class neighborhood. Will be sold low on easy terms. Apply to T. C. CHANDLER, Box 144, Newark, N. J. post office.

FOR SALE—SIX HUNDRED LOTS LOCATED on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., and 54th, 55th and 56th sts., Brooklyn, adjoining the new proposed chain of parks, commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City. The City Railroad cars are constantly passing this property, and only 30 minutes ride to the ferry. Building Associations and capitalists are requested to examine this property. Apply to L. T BERGEN, Executor, No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

WATER-POWER AND FACTORY FOR SALE—A never-failing water power and stone factory, 35 by 50 feet, four stories, with one-story building adjoining, 25 by 35 feet, all in perfect order, on the Bronx River, 18 miles from New-York, at Tuckahoe Dépôt, on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire of
D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND lot northeast corner of 30th-st. and Lexington-av.; lot 22 feet by 100 feet; house 22 feet by 60 feet, three stories and basement, with modern improvements. Apply to B. L GUION, from 8 to 10 A. M., or 3 to 5 P. M., at the Corn-Exchange Mills, foot of East 24th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS OF ground, Nos. 34 and 36 East 30th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. Inquire of SAML. WATERBURY, No. 91 Bleecker, corner of Mercer-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THE corner of Lexington-av. and 52d-st., with vacant lots adjoining. Inquire of M. E. CRASTO, Randall's Island, foot of 122d-st., East River.

FOR SALE.—ON THE WEST SIDE OF LEXINGTON-av., between 39th and 40th sts., one four-story, stone-front house, replete with all the improvements, and ready for occupation. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story high stoop brown stone house No. 290 2d-av., finished with all the modern improvements; location unsurpassed; price $9,500. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 167 BROADWAY.—Houses let. Loans negotiated. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

HOUSES IN BROOKLYN TO RENT.
Two new three-story brick, in Carleton-av. near Myrtle-av.; rent, $300.
One three-story brick, corner of Sands-st. and Hudson-av.; rent, $325.
Two three-story brick, corner of Hoyt and Butler sts.; rent, $250.
Five new three-story frame houses in Butler-st., South side, between Hoyt and Bond; rent, $200.
Apply on premises, or to Mr. HALL, No. 42 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

TO BE LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 100 VESEY-st., in front of Washington Market. Also the dwelling-house, with green-house, gardener's house and stable, situated on the East River, at the foot of 83d-st. The garden is planted with various fruit-bearing trees and plants. The dwelling-house is commodious, comfortable and suitable for a private residence, and for that use only it is offered. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to GEORGE JONES, No. 348 Broadway, Room No. 5.

TO LET—FOR LIGHT BUSINESS, THE SECOND story store No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., very suitable for a tailoring or millinery establishment; the whole floor about 25 by 75 feet, off which are partitioned two small sub-rooms for dressing rooms; counter on premises ready for business; entrance from street door direct; rent low to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises or of T. S. CUMMINGS, No. 58 East 13th-st.

TO HOTEL AND BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS.—TO LET—The large house corner of Broadway and Bond-st., containg about fifty rooms besides pantries and closets, well adapted to the purpose of a private hotel or large boarding-house. If not rented for such purpose before the 15th of January, the premises will be let in portions to suit applicants. Apply to E. PARMLY, No. 658 Broadway, entrance.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts., suitable for business purposes, having finished walls, hoistways, gas and Croton water; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 39 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for banking, insurance, railroad companies, brokers, lawyers, jewelers, &c. Apply on the premises, to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 7.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

STEAM POWER ON CLIFF-STREET.—Rooms with or without steam power to let at No. 78 Cliff-st., (adjoining Harper's,) also a basement with good light and suitable for heavy machinery, at No. 1 Hague-st. Inquire of J. BROMBACHER & SON, No. 78 Cliff-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Premises and power adapted to heavy work. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY SEAT.—WANTED TO RENT, WITH privilege of purchase, in the vicinity of Irvington, Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings or Yonkers, not over a mile from depot; selling price not over $14,000. Address or apply to M. K. COUZENS, agent for country property, No. 51 Liberty-st., New-York.

FURS.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
A GENERAL CLEARING OUT,
In order to make room for Spring Goods.
I am now determined to
UNDERSELL
Any other establishment.
I have now marked down my entire stock of RICH FURS 25 and 30 per cent. less than cost. The Ladies' attention is respectfully invited to this magnificent assortment.
WM. BANTA,
No. 357 Canal-st., cor. Wooster-st., Marble Building.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
Genuine mink victorine, muff and cuffs at $11.
Genuine mink half-cape, muff and cuffs at $16.
AT THE HUDSON'S BAY FUR CO.'S
WAREHOUSE, NO. 54 BROADWAY.
Genuine Hudson's Bay sable cape, muff and cuffs at $40.
French mink cape, muff and cuffs at $5 50
French sable cape, muff and cuffs at $5 50.
And all other kind of furs at 50 per cent. less than at any hat or dry goods store in the City. At the Hudson's Bay Co.'s Warehouse, No. 54 Broadway.
MARK J. KING, Director.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—THE SUBSCRIBER offers his stock of fancy furs very low, in no case exceeding wholesale prices at retail. S. GOGE, practical furrier, No. 49 Broadway, UP STAIRS.

SEVERAL SUPERB DARK SABLE CLOAKS and capes, warranted pure skins, at half price, at GAGE'S Fur House, No. 49 Broadway, up stairs.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS, for sale by the patentee and manufacturers. Trimmings of all kinds always on hand.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

ACCOUNT BOOKS, DIARIES FOR 1860, and every style of paper and stationery at lowest price. Your custom solicited by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

MUSICAL.

A USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENT.
STODART PIANO-FORTES.
STODART & MORRIS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND SQUARE AND PICCOLO
PIANOS.
WAREROOMS, NO. 501 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
One door below St. Nicholas Hotel.
The Pianos of the above manufacture have stood the test of time, in all climates in the civilized world, as the testimonials of over fifteen thousand families who have them in use fully prove.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS
Removed to No. 202 Broadway.
Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLIS,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Dépôt:
$45, $50, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $320, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 202 Broadway.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published: A Complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN
GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as R. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. C. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others.
STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
Manufacturer of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
"The best Piano existing."
Recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Fry, Strakosch, and others.
Manufactured by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY. Warerooms at the Music-store of WM. HALL & SON. No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

A NEW INSTRUMENT.
TRIOLODEON Warerooms, No. 618 Broadway.
VAN OECKELEN & DUCKER, Patentees.
Highest Testimonials of
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS,
Large Silver Medal.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Dépôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURER, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st. A splendid assortment of HOLIDAY PIANOS, warranted for three years in every respect, very low for cash. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have formed a copartnership under the name or firm of STEELE & HOFACKER, for the manufacture and sale of SAL SODA, of a superior quality, and have taken extensive premises at No. 123 Broome-st., near Pitt-st.

Our Mr. HOFACKER'S long experience in the business leads us to hope for the continued favor of his numerous customers and of the public generally.
MUMFORD R. STEELE,
JACOB HOFACKER.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1859.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WM. E. CHURCHILL, (late of Messrs. Churchill, Johnston & Co.,) Z. INGALLS, (late of Messrs. Willard, Wood & Co.,) and T. G. CHURCHILL, have formed a copartnership under the firm of CHURCHILL, INGALLS & CO., for the transaction of the Dry Goods Commission business at Nos. 9 and 10 College-place.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1860.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE FIRM OF BRAMHILL & CAMPBELL having been dissolved, the Wholesale Agency for the sale of the manufactures of the Boston Belting Co., consisting of Rubber Belting, Steam Packing, Hose, &c., &c., will be continued by the subscribers under the firm of WRIGHT & CAMPBELL, at No. 190 William-st. ALBERT H. WRIGHT,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1860. JOHN CAMPBELL.

THE FIRM OF HAWLEY & BRADFORD is this day dissolved by mutual consent, E. J. HAWLEY retiring from the Stock Commission business, which will be continued by NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Jr.
E. J. HAWLEY,
NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Jr.
No. 50 WALL-ST., New-York, Dec. 31, 1859.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by limitation.
C. KOWALSKI, General Partner.
W. R. TRAVERS, } Special Partners.
L. W. JEROME, }
Per W. R. TRAVERS, Att'y,

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE firm of SHAW, DE BOW & CO. was dissolved this day, by mutual consent, Mr. Shaw retiring from the firm. The Produce Commission business will be conducted as usual, at the old stand, No. 17 Vesey-st. Pier, by the subscribers, under the firm of DEBOW & CO.
WILLIAM DE BOW,
DEC. 31, 1859. D. W. BARCLAY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—MR. GRANVILLE CARTER and Mr. THOS. EDW. HANSON, of New-York, and Mr. FREDERICK ECKHARDT, of Paris, are admitted partners in our firm from Jan. 1, 1860. ELLIOT C. COWDIN & CO.,
No. 6 Murray-st., New-York, and No. 79 Rue de Richelieu, Paris.

COPARTNERSHIP.—OUR COPARTNERSHIP expires this day, by limitation; Z. INGALLS retiring from the firm. The business will be continued by the remaining partners, at Nos. 26 and 28 Barclay-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1859. WILLARD, WOOD & CO.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH us Mr. WILLIAM H. CURTIS, (formerly of the firm of P. A. & J. Curtis & Sons,) and will continue the Banking business at No. 50 Wall-st., under the firm of CROMMELIN GOODWIN & CURTIS.
CROMMELIN & GOODWIN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1860.

CHAS. R. MARVIN HAS TAKEN HIS SON, CHAS. H. MARVIN, into partnership. The Commission business in Stocks, Bonds, &c., will be continued under the firm of C. R. MARVIN & SON, No. 30 Merchants' Exchange, Exchange-place.
JAN. 2, 1860.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name or firm of LAWTON & CO. was dissolved by mutual consent.
P. B. LAWTON,
NEW-YORK, De , 1859. H. S. SEDGWICK.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1859.
THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT J. W. STEELE has this day withdrawn from our firm. The remaining partners are alone authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
CARTER, HALE & CO.

PARTNERSHIP.—WANTED—A PARTNER with $5,000 to join the advertiser in an old-established coal oil jobbing-house, or the business will be sold on reasonable terms. Address C., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

ROBERT H. WETMORE AND SAMUEL G. GARDINER, Jr., have been admitted members of our firm. EASTMAN, BIGELOW & DAYTON.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1860.

MR. CHARLES EDWARD O'HARA IS, from this date, a member of our firm.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1860. SEYMOUR & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO PRINTERS.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL sell at a sacrifice his Steam Printing Establishment, located at No. 73 Fulton-st., New-York, if immediate application be made. It furnishes every facility for conducting a profitable business, and is in good order throughout. S. T. CALLAHAN, No. 73 Fulton-st.
N. B.—He also offers for sale his house and lot, No. 340 Degraw-st., Brooklyn. It has 10 rooms, large cellar, gas, baths, range, hot air, water in kitchen, is well furnished throughout and pleasantly located.

SILK MACHINERY FOR SALE.—COMPLETE machinery for throwing about 200 pounds of silk a week, all in the first order, is offered for sale at 60 per cent. on its original cost. This machinery is of the latest style, and has been in operation for six months only. It can be seen by calling on S. NEWMAN, No. 39 William-st., Newark, N. J.

TO MILLERS.—WANTED IN A FLOURING-Mill in the vicinity of New-York, a partner who understands the business, with $8,000 to $10,000 capital. The mill is well situated and easy of access. Address, with real name, D. T. MILLER, Box 142 *Times* Office.

A WHOLESALE DRUG-STORE FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures and lease of a wholesale drug-store for sale. Apply at No. 59 Beekman-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

THREE YOUNG GENTLEMEN OF GOOD standing in society, well educated and refined manners, wish to commence the year by forming the acquaintance of some young ladies, with a view to matrimony. All communications will be strictly confidential, and will be answered by a description of the gentlemen in question. No answers are requested except such as are prompted by feelings of a wish to extend the acquaintance, and in good faith. Address C. R. C., Union-square Post office.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.,
is now open for the reception of pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.
An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

R. F. I.
The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.
For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH BY E. HINDS, late Professor of French at Hempstead Institute. Refers to President New-York Free Academy. Address No. 341 Pearl-st., New-York.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
On Washington Square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or college. School quarters begin Nov. 29, Feb. 6 and April 6.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, near 5th-av., New-York, will reopen, after the Christmas holidays, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860. For circular, giving full information, apply to Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal.

MRS. OKILL'S SCHOOL.—MRS. SWIFT REspectfully informs the patrons and friends of her mother (the late Mrs. M. Okill) that she will reopen the School on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4. Mrs. S. intends to devote her time and energies to the interests of the school and the welfare of her pupils, and hopes to receive the kind encouragement which for so many years attended her mother.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 Broadway, F. Martinelli, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms, in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

MRS. E. B. RICHARDS RECEIVES INTO her family young ladies who have finished their school education, but who wish to pass a few months in New-York for the purpose of study, attendance on lectures, concerts, &c.; references given and required. Address Mrs. E. B. RICHARDS, No. 79 East 27th-st.

BUSINESS WRITING EASILY LEARNED AND GUARANTEED TO "STICK FAST."—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, engages to remove stiffness or trembling from the most cramped, clumsy hand, and to give an elegant, rapid, business style. Reduced terms, $5. Private room, $15. N. B.—Book-keeping and arithmetic as usual.

A CARD FOR 1860.—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL receive new pupils, day or evening, for class or private instruction in penmanship and book-keeping. Call for new circulars.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH No. 362 Broadway.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

$40 PER TERM. JANUARY 2D THE NEXT TERM opens of Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway, S. E. cor. 13th-st. Circulars at the School.

EVENING FRENCH COURSE—BY MONS. FABREGON and OUDIN, instructors in the French department of the Free Academy, Cooper Institute, Room 24, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO—TAUGHT AT THE Pupil's residence in New-York and Brooklyn. Gentlemen desirous of becoming proficient players on the Banjo can do so by my new method, which is superior to any now in practice. Address G. C. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

A COMPETENT FRENCH TEACHER would take a class in a private school on moderate terms. For an interview, &c., address TEACHER, No. 341 Pearl-st.

TEACHER WANTED.—A FAMILY RESIDING in Brooklyn, having three children aged 12, 8 and 7 years, whom they intend to educate at home, desire the services of a lady daily from 9 to 2 o'clock, who is capable of teaching the English branches, French and music; an Old School Presbyterian preferred. Address, with references, stating salary per month required, G. G. S., Box No. 90 New-York Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN WHO IS A GRADUATE of an Irish college, and has been fourteen years teaching, as Principal, in America, wishes an engagement in a school or in private tuition. Satisfactory testimonials of competency, efficiency, &c., can be given. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG MAN, who speaks very little English, would like to give lessons in French and mathematics, either in a school or a private family, for a moderate compensation. Address A. P., No. 117½ Grand-st., corner of Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF BUFFALO.—ISAAC C. COLTON, plaintiff, against HENRY PAYSON, The New-York Central Railroad Company, The Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Company, The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company, William T. Coolidge, Henry Wilkes, and Ann G. Wilkes his wife, Albert C. Demeritt, James Gay, and Jane M. Gay his wife, Henry Winsor, as assignee of the said James Gay; John D. Phœnix, Phillips Phœnix, and George Henry Warren, as executors of the last will and testament of J. Phillips Phœnix, deceased, and Mary Justan, defendants.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was on the 23d day of November, 1859, filed in the Office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Buffalo, at the City of Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated Buffalo, Nov. 23, 1859.
d26-law7wM JOHN GANSON, Plaintiff's Att'y.

SUPERIOR COURT OF BUFFALO.—ISAAC C. COLTON, plaintiff, against HENRY PAYSON, The New-York Central Railroad Company, The Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Company, The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad Company, William T. Coolidge, Henry Wilkes, and Ann G. Wilkes his wife; Albert C. Demeritt, James Gay, and Jane M. Gay his wife; Henry Winsor, as assignee of the said James Gay; John D. Phœnix, Phillips Phœnix and George Henry Warren, as executors of the last will and testament of J. Phillips Phœnix, deceased; and Mary Justan, defendants.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was on the 23d day of November, 1859, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Buffalo, at the City of Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.—Dated, Buffalo, Nov. 23, 1859. JOHN GANSON,
d26-law7wM Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPERIOR COURT OF BUFFALO.—ISAAC C. COLTON, plaintiff, against HENRY PAYSON, The New-York Central Railroad Company, the Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Company, the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company, William T. Coolidge, Henry Wilkes and Ann G. Wilkes, his wife; Albert C. Demeritt, James Gay, and Jane M. Gay, his wife; Henry Winsor, the Assignee of the said James Gay; John D. Phœnix, Phillips Phœnix and George Henry Warren, as executors of the last will and testament of J. Phillips Phœnix, deceased, and Mary Justan, defendants.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was, on the 23d day of November, 1859, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Buffalo at the City of Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated Buffalo, Nov. 23, 1859.
d26-law7wM JOHN GANSON, Pl'f's Att'y.

SUPERIOR COURT OF BUFFALO.—ISAAC C. COLTON, plaintiff, against HENRY PAYSON, The New-York Central Railroad Company, The Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Company, The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company, William T. Coolidge, Henry Wilkes, and Ann G. Wilkes his wife, Albert C. Demeritt, James Gay, and Jane M. Gay, his wife, Henry Winsor, as assignee of the said James Gay; John D. Phœnix, Phillips Phœnix and George Henry Warren, as executors of the last will and testament of J. Phillips Phœnix, deceased, and Mary Justan, defendants. To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was on the 23d day of November, 1859, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Buffalo, at the City of Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, in the City of Buffalo, N. Y., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated Buffalo, Nov. 23, 1859.
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SUPERIOR COURT OF BUFFALO.—ISAAC C. COLTON, plaintiff, against HENRY PAYSON, The New-York Central Railroad Company, The Buffalo and Niagara Falls Railroad Company, The Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway Company, William T. Coolidge, Henry Wilkes, and Ann G. Wilkes his wife; Albert C. Demeritt, James Gay, and Jane M. Gay his wife; Henry Winsor, as assignee of the said James Gay; John D. Phœnix, Phillips Phœnix and George Henry Warren, as executors of the last will and testament of J. Phillips Phœnix, deceased, and Mary Justan, defendants. To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, which was on the 23d day of November, 1859, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Buffalo, at the city of Buffalo, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer on me at my office, in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated Buffalo, Nov. 23, 1859. JOHN GANSON,
d26-law7wM Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Edward C. Smith, No. 36 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of September, 1859. HARRIET SMITH, Executrix.
s12-law6mM* EDWARD C. SMITH, Executor.

NOTICE.—NO PERSON IS AUTHORIZED TO receive money or incur any obligations for or on account of the subscriber, without his written authority.
WILLIAM HURRY, No. 67 William-st.
Dec. 30, 1859.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
FINE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, at 10½ o'clock at No. 15 Ludlow-place, Houston-st., between Sullivan and Macdougal sts.
A fine assortment of household articles, consisting of one seven-octave rosewood piano; ingrain and Brussels carpets, chandeliers, tête-à-têtes; looking-glasses; mattresses; bureaus; kitchen articles, &c. Catalogues ready on Tuesday afternoon.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
128 LOTS,
Lying between 211th and 212th sts., Broadway and the Harlem River, being the balance of the great sale of the 547 lots, part of the Dyckman estate, which were not sold on Thursday for want of time,
WILL POSITIVELY BE SOLD
BY
A. J. BLEEKER, SON & CO.,
ON
THURSDAY NEXT, Jan. 5,
AT
12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DUANE, ELM, PELL AND 14TH STS; ALSO ON 8TH AND 9TH AVS, 76TH, 77TH AND 79TH STS., OPPOSITE AND NEAR CENTRAL PARK.
ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under Stephen Cambreleng, Esq., Referee—
DUANE-ST.—Dwelling-house and lot No. 62, southwest corner of Elm-st.; lot 24x45.9.
PELL-ST.—Dwelling-house and lot No. 30, near Mott-st.; lot 23 feet 5 inches front, 23 feet 4 inches rear, 95 feet easterly side, and 99 feet westerly side.
ALSO, dwelling-house and lot No. 28 Pell-st., adjoining.
ALSO, dwelling-house and lot No. 26 Pearl-st., adjoining.
FOURTEENTH-ST.—One lot south side 254 feet east of 4th-av., and known as No. 84 East 14th-st.; 25x106.6.
EIGHTH-AV.—Two lots west side, 76 feet 8 inches north of 76th-st., and opposite Central Park; each 25.6x100.
NINTH-AV.—Four lots west side, commencing northwest corner 79th-st.; each 25.6x100, except corner, which is 25.8x100.
ALSO, two lots west, 25 feet 8 inches north of 80th-st.; each 25.6x100.
SEVENTY-SIXTH-ST.—Two lots north side, 300 feet west of 8th-av., and near Central Park; each 25x102.2.
SEVENTY-SEVENTH-ST.—Three lots south side, 275 feet west of 8th-av., and near Central Park; each 25x102.2.
SEVENTY-NINTH-ST.—One lot north side, 100 feet west of 9th-av., 17 feet 9 inches front, 20 feet 11 inches rear, by 102 feet 2 inches deep.
A liberal proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage.
For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer No. 35 Wall-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE LOTS AT AUCTION TO CLOSE AN UNSETTLED INTEREST—On 5th-av., 53d and 59th sts., opposite and near
CENTRAL PARK.
ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—
OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK.
1 lot south side 59th-st., 300 feet west of 7th-av.
2 lots east side 5th-av., 51 feet 2 inches north of 53d-st.
NEAR CENTRAL PARK.
1 lot west side 5th-av., 50 feet 5 inches north of 45th-st.
1 lot east side 5th-av., 25 feet 5 inches south of 53d-st.
6 lots north side 53d-st., 375 feet east of 5th-av.
75 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps, &c., at the auctioneer's office, No. 35 Wall-st.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—CHINA, GLASS, EARTHEN ware, tea-trays, cutlery, Britannia-ware, &c., TUESDAY, Jan. 3, at 10 o'clock, at No. 281 Pearl-st., catalogue sale of all kinds desirable goods, for cash.

MEDICAL.

THE GREEN BOOK.
Just published, 150 pages, price 25 cents. ON SINGLE AND MARRIED LIFE; Or, THE INSTITUTES OF MARRIAGE; its Intent, Obligations, and Physical and Legal Disqualifications; the rational treatment of all private diseases in both sexes, &c. To which is added a poetical essay, entitled "Callipædia; or the art of having and rearing beautiful and healthful children," by the late Robert J. Culverwell, Esq., M. D.
Sent, free of postage, by the Publishers, CHARLES KLINE & CO., Box No. 4,586, New-York, or Dexter & Co., Wholesale Agents, No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York. Agents wanted everywhere.
Also, gratis, an extract and sample of the above, entitled, "Dr. Culverwell's Lecture on the rational treatment of Spermatorrhœa and private diseases generally," detailing the means by which invalids may effectually cure themselves without the use of dangerous medicines, and at but little expense to themselves. Sent free by mail, in a secure envelope, on the receipt of one stamp, to prepay postage, by addressing
CHAS KLINE & CO.,
Box No. 4,586, New-York City.

QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,
Approved by the Academy of Medicine is the only cure for Consumption, Asthma, and all kinds of Coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.
ALSO,
QUERU'S PATENT JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, pleasantly flavored, taken without nausea, and does not cause constipation after use. It is the best purgative for children. To be had of the inventor, No. 136 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD, PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S
FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are the only safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from Cold or any cause. $1 per box.
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, HOOPING COUGH, CROUP, &c., cured by the Syrup of Naptha; Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; Roger's Liverwort and Tar; Folger's Olosaonian, or Balsam Liverwort. Each $1.
FEVER AND AGUE AND OTHER FEVERS cured like magic with India Chologogue, Deshler's Periodic Pills, or Rowands' Tonic Mixture. Each $1.
SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM. Acute or Chronic, give up their hold if the sufferer will use Hyatt's Life Balsam; 75 cents; Jacob or S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, or Kenedy's Discovery. Always at
GUION'S, No. 127 Bowery, corner of Grand-st.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure,"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium on all diseases of a private nature, including Spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
☞ Separate consulting rooms.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. Cure guaranteed and medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated. His monthly pills never fail of the effect intended. Try them all ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway, next to Wallack's Theatre, up stairs, private, and arranged that patients never meet. Consultations gratis. Attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. R. CORBETT MAY BE CONSULTED with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. From a long and extended practice of over 27 years in the above specialty, and at his present location, he can safely promise to all who may stand in need of medical or surgical assistance a radical cure, no matter of how long standing. The victims of misplaced confidence, or those who may have been unfortunate in the selection of a physician, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the N. Y. University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. See his diplomas in his office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chambers-st.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES—Married and single, in health or disease.—Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for the unequaled Paris and London treatment of private diseases are at 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York. Hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. Treatment by mail and express also.

DUPUY'S CHILBLAINS BALM ALLAYS the intense itching at once, and speedily cures. At E. DUPUY'S family drug-store, No. 609 Broadway.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

A WORD TO UNCLE SAM,
FROM HIS FRIEND JOHN BULL.

Should the weather be cold and the jacket be thin,
Just take a wee toothful of MORRIS' GIN;

Should you feel at a loss what to take at an inn,
Just call for a glassful of MORRIS' GIN;

Should you e'er be perplexed how to rake up the tin,
Just sit down to a bottle of MORRIS' GIN;

Should a party of friends for an evening drop in,
Just send for a dozen of MORRIS' GIN;

Should you wish the consent of Nell's daddy to win,
Just send him a puncheon of MORRIS' GIN;

Should ever the earth be flooded again,
Let us hope all the rain will be MORRIS' GIN.

The fashionable beverage on New-Year's Day will be "MORRIS' OLD TOM," better known by the ladies as "WHITE SATIN," from its delicate flavor.
Wholesale of J. S. C. MORRIS,
No. 48 BROADWAY,
Retailed everywhere.

LIQUORS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
1832—FIFTEENTH-STREET DISTILLERY—1832
The cheapest and best place to buy fine Brandies, Wines, Rums, Whiskeys, Cordials, &c., for wholesale and family trade, is at the old Fifteenth-st. Distillery, established in 1832.
CHARLES WHITE, Proprietor, No. 175 West 15th-st.
N. B.—No liquor sold by the glass.

ROCKWELL'S PURE GRAPE AND BLACKBERRY WINE, for which Gold and Silver Medals were awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute. Sold by E. GOODENOUGH, No. 122 Nassau-st.; HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, N. Y.; R. J. DAVIES, No. 260 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Also, by the producer, in kegs of five gallons or over, at $2 per gallon, and in bottles at $8 per dozen, delivered in New York free of charge.
F. A. ROCKWELL, Ridgefield, Conn.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
New-York, Dec. 9, 1859.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved—That an assessment upon the Capital Stock of the Company of Ten Dollars per share be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 1st day of FEBRUARY, 1860, and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City, and on the Stock registered in London at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & CO.; and that parties desiring to pay their installment in London, may pay the same at the rate of 4s. 1d. per dollar.

Resolved—That the Transfer Books be closed on the 28th of JANUARY next, and remain closed until the 1st day of FEBRUARY thereafter, and that no transfer be permitted, after that date, of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid; that interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum be allowed upon all assessments paid previous to the first of FEBRUARY to that date, from the time of each payment.

By order of the Board, J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec. 21, 1859.

REDEMPTION OF NEW-YORK CITY STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given to the holders of the Five per Cent. Water Stock of the City of New-York, issued in pursuance of the Act, Chap. 256, passed May 26, 1834, and redeemable on and after Jan. 1, 1860, amounting to the sum of two millions five hundred thousand dollars, ($2,500,000,) that the same will be redeemed and paid at this office on the 3d day of January, at which time the interest thereon will cease.

Notice is also hereby given that the outstanding certificates of "The Five per Cent. Water Stock of the City of New-York," issued in pursuance of the Act, Chapter 153, passed March 29, 1838, which became due and payable on and after Jan. 1, 1858, will be paid on presentation at the office as above, and interest thereon will cease on said 3d day of January 1860.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS, DUE JAN. 1, 1860, will be paid at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York:
Chicago City Municipal.
Chicago City Water Loan.
Buffalo City Water Loan.
Buffalo City Municipal.
Albany City.
Utica City.
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad.
Buffalo and State Line Railroad.
Detroit and Pontiac Railroad.
California Central Railroad.
Juton New-York State Stocks.
Loan to Auburn and Rochester Railroad, 5½ per cent.
Loan to Tonawanda Railroad, 5½ per cent.
Loan to Schenectady and Troy Railroad, 6 per cent.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Dec. 30, 1859.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto from $5 to $500, and of FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over $500, will be credited to depositors on the first day of January next, payable on and after the 20th.

Interest not called for will be added to accounts as principal and draw interest accordingly.

Moneys deposited on or previous to 10th January will draw interest from the 1st.

Bank open daily from 10 till 2, and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 P. M.

C. DUNNING, Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., NO. 52 WALL-st., will pay warrants due 1st January, on the following securities:
Indiana Central Railroad, Second Mortgage.
Indiana State Bank Bonds.
Indianapolis and Bellefontaine, First Mortgage.
Dayton and Michigan Railroad, First Mortgage.
City of Chillicothe, Ohio.
Town of Harmar, Ohio.
Ross County, Ohio.
Washington County, Ohio.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS" AND OTHERS. No. 516 BROADWAY.
Money deposited on or before Monday, Jan. 9, will draw interest the same as if deposited Jan. 1.
Bank open daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock; and on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
Depositors will please leave their pass books to have accrued interest entered.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN & NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, New-York, Dec. 30, 1859.

THE COUPONS FOR INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1859, on the Sinking Fund Bonds of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, will be paid, on presentation and surrender of the said coupons, at the Corn Exchange Bank, on and after Jan. 3 next.
T. E. WORCESTER, Assistant Treasurer.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after Monday, Jan. 16. Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1859.
JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CHERAR, Accountant.

CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 19, 1859.—NOTICE—Holders of coupons on bonds issued by Municipality No. 2 of the City of New-Orleans to City Bank, Samuel Arnold, J. G. Frothingham and Jos. Fowler, for and by the Consolidated City to W. P. Converse, Chairman, and to the Railroad Companies, due and payable in New-York on the 3d January next, 1860, are hereby notified that the funds are deposited with the Bank of America, New-York, where they will be paid on demand on and after that date.
EUGENE ROUSSEAU, Cashier.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st., Dec. 28, 1859.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have directed that interest at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and Five (5) per cent. on sums over that amount, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 16th day of January next.
All interest not withdrawn will draw interest the same as principal. E. J. BROWN, President.
A. A. ALVORD, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-av., corner of 7th-st., OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Money deposited on or before Wednesday, the 11th of January, will draw interest from the 1st, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on larger amounts.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, CHAS. MILES, } Vice-Presidents.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.
Money deposited on or before January 9 will commence bearing interest from the 1st at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent on larger amounts:
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
WM. M. PULLIS, E. B. WARD, } Vice Presidents.
V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 20, 1859.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, O., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1860. The transfer-books in the cities of New-York and Cleveland will be closed from Jan. 2 to Jan. 11, inclusive.
GEO. A. RUSSELL, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK BALANCE-DOCK COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 42 Wall-st., Jauncey Court, in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the second Wednesday of January next. Dated New-York, Dec. 26, 1859.
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST., October 20, 1859.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No. 153 BOWERY, New-York, Dec. 28, 1859.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this institution for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-rooms, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 11, 1860. Poll open from 2 to 3 o'clock. By order.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

JERSEY CITY WATER BONDS.—THE Coupons of the Jersey City Water Bonds, due on the 1st proximo, will be paid on presentation at the Continental Bank, New-York, or at the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, Jersey City, on and after Jan. 3, next.
CHARLES FINK, President Water Board.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 28, 1859.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY, Dec. 20, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRTEEN Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 9th day of January next, from 11 to 12 o'clock, A. M., at the Office, No. 174 Centre-st. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 22d inst. until after the election. By order, C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 10 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1859.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, 9th day of January, 1860. Polls will be open between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS' BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. On Wednesdays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. All moneys deposited as late as the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL interest on the bonds of the Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1860, will be paid on presentation of the proper coupons, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., Bankers, No. 44 Exchange-place, on and after Jan. 3. GEO. BARNET, President.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 31, 1859.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF this Company, due January, 1860, will be paid upon their presentation at this office.
D. PALMER, President.

SACRAMENTO VALLEY RAILROAD CO.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1860, on $400,000, First Mortgage Bonds of that Company, will be paid on and after Jan. 3, 1860, at the office of
SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

FINANCIAL.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1860.—GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, Dec. 31, 1859.—By order of the Board of Trustees, interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of Five Per Cent per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums above $500, payable on and after the third Monday of January inst. Interest not drawn will be carried to the credit of depositors, and draw interest accordingly. F. T. LUQUEER, President.
W. R. VERMILYE, J. S. DICKERSON, } Secretaries.

OFFICE OF THE MASTERTON SMITH & SINCLAIR STONE DRESSING CO., foot of East 29th-st., New-York, Dec. 31, 1859.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders will be held at the Company's Office on Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1860, for the election of seven Trustees for the ensuing year. The poll will be open from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer book will be closed from above date till after the election. By order. ALEXANDER MILNE, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 26TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., New-York, Dec. 29, 1859.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE THIRD Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1872, will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, corner 26th-st. and 4th-av., on and after Jan. 3, 1860. W. H. EMERSON, Treas.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, DEC. 29, 1859.—NOTICE.—Holders of coupons number seven of the First Mortgage Bonds of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, payable in this City, are hereby notified that said coupons will be paid on demand at the counter of this bank on and after the 3d day of January next, 1860.
W. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

INTEREST COUPONS.—THE BONDS OF THE City of Toledo, Ohio, due January 1860, will be paid on presentation at the Banking-office of BLISS, WILLIAMS & CO., No. 4 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF COUPONS OF MADISON County, Alabama, issued to the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1860, will present them for payment at the Bank of America on and after Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1860.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on the bonds of the above Company, due Jan. 1, 1860, will be paid at the office of J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 18 Exchange-place.

COUPONS ON THE JACKSON COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS, due 1st of January next, will be paid at the OCEAN BANK on presentation of same on and after that date. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

ATHENS COUNTY COUPONS ON BONDS Nos. 1 to 100, due 1st January, will be paid by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

YUBA COUNTY COUPONS, DUE JAN. 1, will be paid by WILLIAM HOGE & CO., 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable after the first Monday of January next.
The Transfer Books are closed. They will be reopened Jan. 5, 1860. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st., Dec. 12, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, on all sums over $500, and SIX PER CENT. on all sums of $500 and under, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of January, during the hours of business at the Bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. H. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3D-AV., New-York, Dec. 31, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums over $500, will be credited to depositors on the 1st day of JANUARY next, payable on and after the 20th.
Interest not called for will bear interest as principal. Bank open daily from 9 to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock, P. M. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., New-York, Dec. 20, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, out of the earnings of the road, for the six months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 3, next, to Stockholders, or their legal representatives, who are such at the closing of the Books on the 26th inst.
The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the morning of Jan. 4. AUGUSTUS HOFFMAN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DEL. & HUD. CANAL CO., New-York, Dec. 5, 1859.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Wednesday, the 31st inst., at the Office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The Transfer Books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 19th inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, Dec. 24, 1859.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, after placing Two per Cent. of the earnings to Contingent Fund, and Two and a half per Cent. on capital paid in to the credit of Surplus Fund, will pay their regular dividend of Five per Cent. to the New-York Stockholders, at the Bank of America, New-York, on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1860.
J. A. BROWNLEE, President.
R. F. BARRY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD CO., No. 37 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-half per cent. (2½) out of the profits of the last six months, has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 4th of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 30th inst. to the 5th of January. By order of the Board.
J. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

DIVIDEND—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place.—New-York, December, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 3d of January, inclusive.
WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 4th day of January. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until Jan. 6. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, Dec. 17, 1859.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 3d January ensuing.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th inst. until day of payment. By order
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF three and one-half (3½) per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, out of the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after 3d day of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 3d proximo. By order,
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-York, 21st December, 1859; a dividend of three and a-half per cent., (3½,) on the capital stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the past six months, will be paid the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th of January, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th instant to the 5th proximo.
E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 27, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Six Per Cent. (6) for six months, payable on and after the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. JOHN BARTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1859.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on and after the 3d day of January, until which time the Transfer Books will be closed.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-York, Dec. 20, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on the 3d day of January next.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, JERSEY CITY—THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. from the profits of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after the 5th of January next.
J. S. FOX, Cashier.
JERSEY CITY, Dec. 28, 1859.

DIVIDEND. — GOODHUE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Six Per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 3d day of January, 1860, until which time the Transfer Books will be closed. F. W. MACY, Secretary.

HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (Eastern Division,) due Jan. 1, 1860, are requested to present them, with the three previous past due, on and after the 3d proximo, at the office of BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON, No. 24 Beaver-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1859.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall st. B. S. WALCOTT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1860.

HANOVER BANK, New-York, Dec. 28, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 9th day of January next. By order.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due 1st January, 1860, first mortgage bonds of the Staten Island Railroad Company, will be paid on and after the 1st January, 1860, on presentation at the Manhattan Bank, New-York.
S. SEGUINE, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF New-York, Dec. 31, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half (3½) per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 3, 1860. By order of the Board,
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

THE PARK BANK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared their usual Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 10th January, 1860. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th, inclusive.
By order of the Board.
CHAS. A. MACEY, Cashier.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVE. COL. AND CIN. R. CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 29, 1859.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, from the net earnings of the current six months, ending 31st inst., payable on and after 1st of February next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New-York, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st. Transfer books will close on 21st January till 1st February. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—IRVING BANK—A dividend of Three and One Half Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 3d of January. The Transfer Books are closed to that date. By order of the Board. DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, New-York, Dec. 29, 1859.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Monday, Jan. 9. By order of the Board. SAM'L B. WHITE, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 16 next. The transfer books will be closed for ten days previous to that date. W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' BANK, BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand.
T. C. DISBROW, Cashier.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after January 3.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FARE $3 TO ALBANY.
On and after Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 6:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from dépôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.
For Albany—3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. Express train.
All through trains connect with the New-York Central Railroad for the West.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains—5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M. Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M., Mail, and 3:45 P. M., Express train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.
The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1859.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 19, THE passenger trains of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey will be run to and from Jersey City and New-York without change of cars. Connections by the Elizabethport Ferry will also be kept up.
JOHN T. JOHNSTON, President.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Newburgh Express, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON, AND TOWNS ON THE LINE OF VERMONT RAILROADS.—Fare to New-Haven, $1.
The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25, East River, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. The CITY OF HARTFORD, Capt. SIMPSON, will leave on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-Haven on alternate nights, (except Sunday,) at 11 P. M. No charge for Berths. THE TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNE, will leave at 4 P. M. on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Passengers for the Railroads can remain on board over night without charge.
Merchandise forwarded to Vermont, Western New-Hampshire, Northern New-York and Canada. Apply to FRANCIS HYDE, General Agent New-York, Ogdensburgh and Montreal Railroad Transportation Line, Pier No. 25, East River, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M. and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON MID-DAY EXPRESS TRAIN, *via* SHORE LINE.—Leave New-York, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12:15 P. M., and arrive in Providence at 7:30 P. M. and Boston at 9 P. M.
Leave Boston, from dépôt of Boston and Providence Railroad, at 11:10 A. M., and Providence at 12:35 P. M., and arrive in New-York at 7:30 P. M.
Through without change of cars.
F. J. CALHOUN, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3.30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 5 and 6.30 P. M.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
Late
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York,
Manufacturers of HOT WATER and HOT-AIR FURNACES, and BEEBE'S CELEBRATED COOKING RANGES, having completed their extensive new Foundry at Morrisania, are prepared to execute with dispatch orders for EVERY DESCRIPTION of CASTINGS and WROUGHT IRON WORK, and invite opportunities for estimating upon plans and specifications for
IRON FRONTS, ROOFS,
COLUMNS, GIRDERS,
STAIRS, LINTELS, &C., &C.,
believing that their experience in this line, together with their increased facilities for executing orders to any extent, affords advantages that cannot be excelled.
Additions are constantly being made to their already extensive variety of
ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,
for Parks, Lawns and Gardens,
including
FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, CHAIRS,
SUMMER-HOUSES, ARBORS,
LIONS, EAGLES, DOGS, DEER,
FOXES, WILD BOARS, &c., &c.
STABLE FURNITURE, STALL PARTITIONS, HAY RACKS AND MANGERS,
cleanly and indestructible.
IRON BEADSTEADS,
of superior quality, for PRIVATE HOUSES, SEMINARIES, HOSPITALS and PRISONS.
CHILDREN'S CRIBS,
in imitation of Bamboo, very light, neat and strong.
J., F., K. & CO. give particular attention to the fitting up of CONSERVATORIES, GREEN-HOUSES and GRAPERIES, and to warming them with hot water.
JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES sent by mail.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low prices, for sale by
JOHN W QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & Co., No. 98 William-st.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsomest style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 836 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

SHIPPING.

IN ADVANCE OF THE U. S. MAILS.
OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
REGULAR DAYS 5TH & 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

On THURSDAY, 5th January at 2 P. M., the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, the splendid steamship
BALTIC,
A. G GRAY, Commander, for Aspinwall DIRECT, and will connect, via Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
SONORA,
F. L. BABY, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.
For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.
N. B.—Letters to all parts of California will be taken by Wells, Fargo & Co., and Freeman & Co.'s Express by these steamers.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Prices of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $65.
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Feb. 4.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$130
Second Cabin Passage....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$110
Second Cabin Passage....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,
CANADA, Capt. Lang,
AMERICA, Capt. Millar,
NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 11, 1860.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, W'day, Jan. 18, 1860.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 25, 1860.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the Company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst.
Passengers are requested to be on board by 12 o'clock.
The ARABIA will sail on the 18th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
Will leave Pier No. 12 North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Jan. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, MONTGOMERY, Atlanta, Albany, Columbus, Macon, Augusta, and various places in Florida, *via* Savannah, Ga.
The AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. Woodhull, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Tickets can be had for the following places—fare as low as by any other steamer from New-York to Savannah; accommodations superior:
New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, Ga., $23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—THE WELL-known first-class, side-wheel steamship KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Philadelphia for Charleston on THURSDAY, January 5, at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior state-rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph. The STATE OF GEORGIA will sail as above for Savannah, Ga., Jan. 10. Fare on either ship, $15. A. HERON, Jr., Agent.
Corner 4th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—New-York and Virginia screw-steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MONTICELLO, Capt. E. V. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, every SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage, including stateroom and meals....$7 50
Freight, eight cents per foot, received daily. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.—UNITED STATES PASSPORTS issued (as above) through J. B. NONES, United States Commissioner, Notary and Commissioner for all the States. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.

EXPRESSES.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.—THE undersigned, with their associates, members of the present American Express Company, which by its own limitation expires on the 31st day of December inst., owning and holding a large majority of shares therein, have organized a new Joint Stock Company, under the name and style of THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, for the purpose of carrying on the Express business in all its various branches, at all the places, and on and over all the lines of the present Company. The new Company goes into operation and commences its business on the 2d day of January, 1860.
HENRY WELLS,
JOHN BUTTERFIELD,
WILLIAM G. FARGO,
JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON,
ALEX. HOLLAND.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1859.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST
INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President,
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

REMOVAL.
THE ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY
Has removed to
No. 18 Wall-st.,
Next to corner of Nassau-st.,
New-York City.
ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—FOR FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENtlemen, at Nos. 45, 47 and 49 East Broadway.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SINGLE GENtleman can find a comfortable home, excellent board and a pleasant room, with a private family, from three to five minutes' walk from Wall-st. or South Ferries. References given and required. Apply at No. 66 State-st, between Garden and Henry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and a pleasant double or single room, in a small family at No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights, between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

TWO FINE PARLORS ON FIRST FLOOR, —a suite of three rooms on second floor, and large parlor on third floor, with all improvements, at No. 1,082 Broadway, near 31st-st., convenient to cars and stages. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

NO. 153 WEST 23D-ST.—A SUITE OF NICELY furnished rooms, on the second floor, with board for a family, or three single gentlemen. First-class house. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

TO LET—AT THE WORTH HOUSE, NO. 1 WEST 25th-st., an elegant suite of rooms on the second floor.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—LOST ON FRIDAY, 30TH inst., between the corner of Bowery and Broome-st. and 15th-st. and 3d-av., a diamond breast-pin, set in gold and black enamel. The above reward will be paid by returning it to the office of the Tradesmens' Fire Insurance Company, No. 153 Bowery.

$10 REWARD.—LOST ON FRIDAY MORNING in walking from 19th-st., near 6th av., down Broadway to 12th-st., a small single diamond pin with a guard chain, pinned to a black ribbon bow. Whoever will leave it at No. 45 West 13th-st. will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner.

LOST—ON SATURDAY, A BLACK AND TAN TERRIER SLUT, having cropped ears and long tail; answers to name of "Vic." A handsome reward will be paid for her return to No. 352 5th-av.

$5 REWARD.—DOG LOST.—STRAYED FROM No. 5 East 28th-st., a BLACK AND TAN SLUT, (Shepherd dog.) The above reward will be paid on return of the dog.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
GREAT HOLIDAY BILL.
NEW-YEAR'S NIGHT.
THIRTIETH AND LAST NIGHT,
TO-NIGHT, (Monday,) JAN. 2,
For the present, of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
Mr. Felix Featherly....Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Icebrook....Mr. Brougham
Major Wellington de Boots....Mr. Walcot
Coachman....Mr. Oliver
Gardener....Mr. Baker
Trap....Mr. Parsloe
Mrs. Featherly....Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Swandown....Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Major de Boots....Miss Floyd
Fanny....Miss Tree
Cook....Miss Carman
The orchestra under the direction of Mr. R. STOEPEL.
To conclude with
First time in three years, the glorious laughable afterpiece of
THE HAPPY MAN.
Paddy Murphy....Mr. Brougham
Ram Rusti....Mr. Moore
Foxi Fum....Mr. Young
Ski Hi....Mr. Levere
Run Phaster....Mr. Parsloe
Ko Ket....Miss Floyd
Sing Small....Miss Pyne
TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) Jan. 3,
will be acted, first time in America,
A NEW COMEDY,
in three acts, now crowding the London Theatre, called
HUSBAND
TO
ORDER.
Baron de Beaupre (a returned emigrant nobleman)....Mr. Sloan
Pierre Marceau (an officer in the Imperial army)....Mr. Lester Wallack
Anatole Latour (a young lawyer)....Mr. Walcot
Phillipeau (a wealthy farmer, cousin to Pierre Marceau)....Mr. Blake
Servant....Mr. Oliver
Josephine....Mrs. Hoey
Elise....Miss Mary Gannon
Madame Phillipeau....Mrs. Vernon
To conclude with, second time this season,
THE HAPPY MAN.
Paddy Murphy....Mr. Brougham
THE NEW AND SPLENDID PLAY,
consisting of a Prologue and five acts, called
THE ROMANCE
OF A
POOR YOUNG MAN.
will be the next novelty produced.
NOTICE.—The performance will terminate by 10½ o'clock.

NOTICE.
TO THE LADIES!
HUSBAND TO ORDER.
TUESDAY, 3d January,
And every evening in the week at
WALLACK'S.

WINTER GARDEN.
WINTER GARDEN.
WINTER GARDEN.
WINTER GARDEN.
WINTER GARDEN.
WINTER GARDEN.
WINTER GARDEN.
WINTER GARDEN.
WINTER GARDEN.
WINTER GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT, AND
EVERY EVENING, AT HALF-PAST 7.
EVERY EVENING, AT HALF-PAST 7.
EVERY EVENING, AT HALF-PAST 7.
EVERY EVENING, AT HALF-PAST 7.
EVERY EVENING, AT HALF-PAST 7.
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EVERY EVENING, AT HALF-PAST 7.
EVERY EVENING, AT HALF-PAST 7.
EVERY EVENING, AT HALF-PAST 7.
EVERY EVENING, AT HALF-PAST 7.
THE OCTOROON.
THE OCTOROON.
THE OCTOROON.
THE OCTOROON.
ACT 1. THE OCTOROON. ACT 2.
THE OCTOROON.
THE OCTOROON.
THE OCTOROON.
THE OCTOROON.
THE OCTOROON.
THE OCTOROON.
A PLANTATION. THE MURDERER.
A PLANTATION. THE MURDERER.
A PLANTATION. THE MURDERER.
A PLANTATION. THE MURDERER.
A PLANTATION. ACT 3. THE MURDERER.
A PLANTATION. THE MURDERER.
A PLANTATION. THE MURDERER.
A PLANTATION. THE MURDERER.
A PLANTATION. THE MURDERER.
THE SLAVE SALE.
THE SLAVE SALE.
THE SLAVE SALE.
THE SLAVE SALE.
THE SLAVE SALE.
ACT 4. THE SLAVE SALE. ACT 5.
THE SLAVE SALE.
THE SLAVE SALE.
THE SLAVE SALE.
THE SLAVE SALE.
THE LYNCH LAW. A SWAMP CHASE.
THE LYNCH LAW. A SWAMP CHASE.
THE LYNCH LAW. A SWAMP CHASE.
THE LYNCH LAW. A SWAMP CHASE.
THE LYNCH LAW. A SWAMP CHASE.
THE LYNCH LAW. A SWAMP CHASE.
THE LYNCH LAW. A SWAMP CHASE.
THE LYNCH LAW. A SWAMP CHASE.
THE LYNCH LAW. A SWAMP CHASE.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock.
Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, 1860,
and every night until further notice,
GREEN BUSHES.
Connor O'Kennedy....Mr. H. Daly.
Murtogh....Mr C. Wheatleigh.
Miami....Miss Laura Keene.
Nelly O'Neal....Miss Macarthy.
Dress Circle seats may be secured one week in advance.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
THIS AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, will be performed,
A-LAD-IN-A-LAMP;
MOTHER GOOSE AND THE GOLDEN EGG;
THE HAPPY MAN; and THE SHEEPSTEALER.
THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, will be performed
DICK, THE NEWSBOY; MOTHER GOOSE; A-LAD-IN-A-LAMP; and PADDY CAREY.

OPERATIC RECITALS
IN BROOKLYN.
The first Operatic Recital will take place at the
ATHENÆUM,
Atlantic-st., corner of Clinton, on
FRIDAY, Jan. 6, 1860, at 8 o'clock P. M.,
consisting of the most distinguished musical talent, a Chorus of 60—80, and an Orchestra of 50 performers.
CARL ANSCHUTZ, Conductor; JOSEPH NOLL, Leader.
The first Opera will be Weber's celebrated
FREISCHUTZ.
Tickets, 50 cts.; Reserved Seats, 50 cts. extra. May be had at Carl Prox's music-store, No. 213 Fulton-st.
N. B.—This is the first of a series of six Concerts.
Subscriptions for all six, $2 50.
Reserved Seats to subscribers, 25 cts. extra per Concert.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
MONDAY EVENING, Jan 2, 1860, and every evening during the week. First appearance of the JUVENILE CRYHENS, performers or the Favorite Sons of old SANTA CLAUS, who will peform a POT POURRI OF NATIONAL AIRS.
UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS
of the highly amusing comedy, written for, and played only by Geo. Christy, called
MRS. DAY'S NEW-YEAR'S CALLS FOR 1860.
GEORGE CHRISTY in his original character of PETER DAY. Master EUGENE as LUCINDA DAY.
The other characters by the company.
In the course of the piece will be presented a new scene painted for the occasion, representing a beautiful view of the pond in Central Park, and the great Skating match between Highflyer and Trueman, in which Peter takes a part. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 25 cents.

AT WALLACK'S
MORE NOVELTY! ANOTHER NEW COMEDY!!
On TUESDAY next, 3d January, 1860,
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA, IN 3 ACTS,
HUSBAND TO ORDER.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERA HALL.
CALDECOTT & HEISTERBERGK'S ZOOLOO KAFFIR ENTERTAINMENT.
This novel and interesting exhibition, which has met with unprecedented success in London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna and St. Petersburg, illustrated with magnificent Panoramic Views, descriptive of African scenery, with lecture and scenes by living characters, in native costume, illustrative of Kaffir savage life, will open at Drayton's Parlor Opera Hall, Hope Chapel, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Doors open at 6¾ o'clock. Reserved seats, 50 cents, can be secured at the box office from 10 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 4 P. M.
A. T. CALDECOTT, traveling companion of Dr. LIVINGSTONE, lecturer to the entertainment.
Admission 25 cents; children half-price.

LAST NIGHT
OF
MR. SAM COWELL AT THE FRENCH THEATRE.
NEW-YEAR'S NIGHT.
NEW-YEAR'S NIGHT.
LAST APPEARANCE OF MR. SAM COWELL,
IN TEN OF HIS GREAT CHARACTER SONGS,
assisted by the best musical talent in the city. This is positively the last appearance of
MR. SAM COWELL,
prior to his departure for the South and West. He will give on New-Year's night, at 8 precisely.
TEN GREAT COMIC SONGS,
in his inimitable and grotesquely laughable style. By particular desire he will appear in
THE RATCATHER'S DAUGHTER,
ALONZO THE BRAVE, &c., &c.,
and will discourse upon New Year's calls, the weather and matters and things in general, as
BILLY BARLOW.

DRAYTON PARLOR OPERA HALL.
CALDECOTT & HEISTERBERGK'S ZOOLOO KAFFIR ENTERTAINMENT.—This novel and interesting exhibition, illustrated by magnificent Panoramic Views, descriptive of African scenery, with lecture and scenes by living characters in native costume, illustrative of African savage life, will open at DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERA HALL, Hope Chapel, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 2, commencing at 7½. Doors open 6¾. Reserved seats can be secured at the Box Office from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M.
A. T. CALDECOTT (traveling companion of Dr. Livingstone.) Lecturer to the entertainment. Tickets 25 cents; children half price.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—Eighteenth Season, 1859-'60.—The second Concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1860, at the Academy of Music, on which occasion the following eminent artists will appear: Madame ANNA BISHOP and Mr. GUSTAV SATTER, Piano. Conductor Mr. THEODORE EISFELD. Tickets for sale at the music stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway; C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway; and M. Walker, No. 167 Fulton st., Brooklyn. Members will please procure their extra tickets before the day of the Concert. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert will be $1 50 each. No reserved seats. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock P. M.
By order. L. SPIER, Secretary.

WINTER GARDEN.—MR. A. H. DAVENPORT respectfully announces that his benefit will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 5, 1860, when "THE OCTOROON," with its superb cast, magnificent scenery, &c., will be presented. Box book now open.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM
A HAPPY NEW YEAR!
In celebration of this grand
ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF THE PEOPLE,
the Management has determined to exhaust all
THE UNPARALLELED RESOURCES IN ART
at the command of skill, enterprise and experience in this establishment, to achieve a
DAY OF LUXURIOUS ENTERTAINMENT
on
NEW-YEAR'S DAY,
MONDAY, January 2, 1860,
worthy in all respects of the
TASTE, INTELLIGENCE and REFINEMENT of the age, as a fitting tribute of regard for the past, and
WELCOME FOR THE COMING YEAR!
Among the piquant and popular
PERFORMANCES, EVERY HOUR,
Almost, during the
MORNING, NOON and EVENING,
presented on this
UNIVERSAL HOLIDAY OF MIRTH,
will be found the grand
ORIENTAL SPECTACLE OF ENCHANTMENT, known as
THE FORTY THIEVES;
The charming Comedy of
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY;
The excellent Drama of
THE LOST SON;
The capital Farce of
OUR FELLOW CLERKS;
Besides Dancing, Singing, Music, and an infinite variety of choice performances, adapted to satisfy the most dainty mental appetite.
WAX FIGURE OF OSSAWATOMIE BROWN.
Two Spears from Harper's Ferry.
Link of the shackles that were cut by Copple and Cook. Autograph letter from John Brown, a Living Marbled Seal, two Kangaroos. Can all be seen, together with the 500,000 curiosities.
Admittance, 25 cents; Children under ten, 13 cents; Parquet 13 cents extra.

ARTHUR NAPOLEON
Would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he will give a
FAREWELL CONCERT
previous to his departure for Havana,
Positively his last appearance in New-York,
on
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1860,
at
PALACE GARDEN MUSIC HALL.
For this occasion he will be assisted by the following distinguished artists:
MME. MARTINI DORMY,
MRS. THOMAS,
MR. HENRY DRAPER,
(his first appearance in this City,)
MR. S. B. MILLS.
Conductors....{ TH. D. SULLIVAN, S. BEHRENS.
Tickets, 50 cents, may be had at the principal music stores, hotels, and at the door on the evening of the concert.
Doors open at 7; Concert to commence at 8 P. M.

DRAYTONS' PARLOR OPERAS—IN WILLIAMSBURG AND BROOKLYN,
Mr. and Mrs. HENRI DRAYTON, assisted on each occasion by the great Violinist, SENOR OLIVEIRA, at THE ODEON, WILLIAMSBURGH,
MONDAY NIGHT, Jan. 2, at 7½ o'clock.
NEVER JUDGE BY APPEARANCES—DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND—SIMON THE CELLARER.
At the POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, BROOKLYN,
For a short time only, commencing
TUESDAY NIGHT, Jan. 3, at 7½ o'clock.
NOTHING VENTURE, NOTHING HAVE—LOVE'S LABOR LOST.
SATURDAY—MATINEE at 2 o'clock, P. M.
The orchestra will be conducted by Herr Engelke.
Seats can be secured without extra charge, any number of nights in advance, at the music-stores of Guilek, South 7th st.; Carl Prox, No. 210 Fulton-st.; J. Gould, No. 21 Court-st., and at the ticket office.
No more places will be sold than can be conveniently accommodated.
Seats, (numbered and secured,) 50c.; other seats, 25c.

LOST.—A SMALL BLACK LEATHER TRAVELING BAG either in 5th-av. near 28th-st., or in Lexington-av. near 31st. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at DRAYTON'S Box Office, Hope Chapel.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,
PALACE GARDEN, 14th-st., near 6th-av., east entrance
EVERY MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING
Holiday all the week.
THE LARGEST MENAGERIE IN THE WORLD.
Animals feed at 12 o'clock each day. 150 LIVING SPECIMENS. Just added—Greatest living Curiosities in the World, A PAIR OF CHINESE MUSK DEER. (Only pair in America for 12 years.)
A grand Aquaria, or life Beneath the Waters; the laughter-provoking MALTESE JACK; pony PRINCE AND MONKEY JOCKO; GREAT WAR ELEPHANT HANIBAL, and PROF. LANGWORTHY and his TRAINED ANIMALS.
N. B.—New Years day 3 performances, morning, afternoon and evening. Just arrived—PAIR CALIFORNIA DANCING GRIZZLY BEARS.

NOTICE.
HUSBAND TO ORDER,
AT WALLACK'S.
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA,
TUESDAY, JAN. 3, 1860.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE.
NEW-YEAR'S DAY AND NIGHT.
EXTRA PERFORMANCES IN THE RING.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
HORSEMANSHIP BY THE FIRST RIDERS.
SPLENDID ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.
To conclude with Celeste's celebrated drama of
THE FRENCH SPY.
Tuesday—MIKE MARTIN, THE BOLD ROBBER.
Friday—MLLE. LOUISE WELLS' BENEFIT.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT
OF WAUGH'S ITALIA.
Benefit of Mr. HAMILTON, the Lecturer.
HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway.
Tickets 25 cents.

FATHER KEMP'S OLD FOLKS PERform at Patterson, N. J., Dec. 28 to 31, (four evenings,) at Newark, Elizabeth, Orange and Rahway Jan. 2 to 7; and at New-Brunswick and Trenton Jan. 9 to 12, 1860.

FINE ARTS.

PALMER'S STATUE,
"THE WHITE CAPTIVE,"
ON EXHIBITION AT
SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 BROADWAY,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.
Admission, 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

BANVARD'S
GREAT PICTURE,
"THE ORISON."
Now on exhibition at WESTON'S GALLERY, No. 765 Broadway. Admission free.

GEO. L. BROWN'S "VIEW OF THE RUINS of TUSCULUM FROM MOUNT ALBANO."
"OLD APPIAN WAY NEAR ROME,"
And twenty other large Paintings, with twenty-four highly finished Pencil Drawings, by the above celebrated artist. On exhibition, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., at No. 768 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.
GEO. WARD NICHOLS.

THE CELEBRATED ABBOTT COLLECTION of Egyptian Antiquities will remain open at 659 Broadway. Open day and evening. Admission 25c.

LECTURES.

BROOKLYN MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.
The tenth lecture of the course will be delivered by
Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN, of Boston,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, at 8 o'clock.
Subject—CHARACTERISTICS OF NEW-ENGLAND HUMOR.
Tickets, 25 cents each, will be sold at the door.
N. B.—Mr. Gilman lectures in the place of Mr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, whose ill health prevents him from fulfilling his engagement in this course.

REV. DR. CAHILL
WILL LECTURE ON
ASTRONOMY,
At the Academy of Music,
On the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of January, 1860.
Lectures will commence at 8 o'clock P. M.
Tickets may be had at the
PRINCIPAL BOOKSTORES,
And at the Academy during the Lectures.
See large posters.

MADAME LOLA MONTEZ,
COUNTESS OF LANDSFELD,
Will give her amusing and laughable lecture, for the first time in New-York, entitled *Fashion* at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 5.
Tickets 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. To be had at the office, from 11 A. M. until 8 P. M. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.
Quarter commences from first lesson taken.
Private class for ladies at 11 A. M. Seventh edition of Dodworth's work on dancing, &c., for the use of his pupils, just issued.
Private, family, or school classes attended.
Circulars at either Academy.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CLOSING SALE.
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
PLATED WARE.
NO. 20 JOHN-STREET.
HIRAM YOUNG.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WOODWARD'S VERY CHOICE POP CORN is sold, wholesale and retail, at JOHN S. PIERCE'S Grocer, Wine, Tea and Fruit dealer, No. 685 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—None genuine except purchased at No. 685 Broadway.

R. B. COLEMAN & SON HAVE OPENED THE EUTAW HOUSE, in Baltimore.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE MAYOR OPPOSES A FURTHER ISSUE OF CENTRAL PARK STOCK—MONEY FOR MR. MING—AWARDS CONFIRMED—MAYOR TIEMANN'S LAST VETO—THANKS TO THE PRESIDENT AND CLERKS—SPEECH OF PRESIDENT M'SPEDON.

The Board of Aldermen held its last meeting of the year at 3 P. M. Saturday. All the members were present.

A veto message was received from the Mayor, returning without his approval the resolution in favor of indorsing the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park, to the Legislature, for a further issue of Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, the interest whereof shall not exceed $150,000. The Mayor holds that the sum already raised for the improvement of the Park—$2,083,000—has exceeded the limit fixed by the Legislature. He says that the sum now asked for, amounting to $2,500,000, added to that already raised, will make a sum more than three times the original estimate of the cost of improving the Park—that is to say, it will amount altogether to $4,563,200, including $224,919, the estimated expense of improving the proposed addition to the Park from One Hundred and Sixth-street to One Hundred and Tenth-street. The message was laid over.

On motion of Alderman BRADY, the resolution declaring the dépôt of the Hudson River Railroad, between West Canal and Hoboken streets, a nuisance, and directing that at the expiration of the Company's lease, the building be used as a Country Market, which the Board of Councilmen refused to concur in, was taken up, and the Board adhered to its former action.

Alderman BRADLEY moved that the resolution in favor of paying Col. ALEXANDER MING $250 in addition to $250 previously paid him, in accordance with the terms of the resolution passed by the old Police Commissioners in 1857, appropriating $500 to Mr. MING, for services as Clerk to the Commissioners, be taken from the table.

The Clerk read the document, and Alderman STARR moved that it be laid on the table. The motion was lost and the resolution was carried. (Yeas 11, nays 5.)

The Board concurred in the adoption of a resolution directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of the foreman of Oceanus Engine Company No. 11, for $380.

Alderman BRADLEY stated that the Company had made alterations to its engine-house which was the property of the City, at a cost of $380, and the builder had never been paid. Hence the offering of this resolution.

Alderman LYNES said the Company had incurred the expense—the Company should pay it. The work had not been duly advertised by the Street Commissioner according to law.

The Board concurred with the Councilmen in confirming the award to John F. Gray of the contract for constructing a country road on Eleventh-avenue from One Hundred and Seventh to One Hundred and Forty-fourth-street, at $15,265.

The report of the Councilmen's Committee on Steam Boilers and the report from the same body in favor of erecting an Observatory on the Battery, were referred to appropriate Committees.

A motion to take from the table the Mayor's nomination of Myndert Van Schaick for President of the Croton Board was lost.

Committees were now appointed to wait on the Mayor and the Board of Councilmen, to inform them that the Board of Aldermen was about to adjourn *sine die*, and inquire whether they had any further business to bring before this Board. The Committees departed on their missions, and presently returned with their reports. The Councilmen had nothing further to send in, but the Mayor had one more message to transmit.

The resolution directing the Street Commissioner to remove the posts and chains that obstruct the carriage-way across the Park was taken from the table and rejected.

Alderman BRADY offered a resolution thanking President MCSPEDON for the "able, dignified, courteous and impartial" manner in which he had presided over the Board. Alderman BRADY bore testimony to the uniform courtesy of the President to him—one of the minority—and to all the members of the Board.

The Clerk took the vote on the resolution, and it was adopted unanimously.

President MCSPEDON arose, evidently much affected, and addressed the Board as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN: You have just added another to the many obligations I am already under to you. The kindness manifested in the resolution just passed is of a character calculated to gladden the heart, and to cement more closely the ties of friendship happily existing between us. That the compliment just paid me is, or has been deserved, none other than yourselves are so well qualified to judge.

During the time I have had the honor to preside over the deliberations of the Board of Aldermen, I have endeavored to discharge the duties incident to the position with an eye single to the efficient performance of the duties of the Board, and have also endeavored to be governed by the strictest impartiality. If I have succeeded, and your complimentary resolution leads me to hope that I have, my desire has been accomplished, and none can feel more gratified than myself.

By your own free will, I was elevated to the position of presiding officer of this honorable Board; a position, in my opinion, that should be solicited by no member, but when voluntarily tendered by his associates, should be held in the highest estimation by the recipient, and should be regarded as an evidence of the confidence reposed in him by his associates in the Board. I have at all times, and under all circumstances, so regarded it. Gentlemen, I feel grateful for the kind manner in which you have at all times assisted me in the discharge of the duties of the Chair—your high-toned, gentlemanly and courteous bearing towards each other, has made me forget that the Board of Aldermen is composed of men belonging to opposite political parties. Your deportment has been of such a character that when compared with that of other legislative bodies, it reflects greatly to the credit of the gentlemen composing this Board—not one unkind word having been spoken, or act performed, during the period of my occupancy of the Chair. I allude to this circumstance with the greatest gratification, the more so, as the Common Council of this City are frequently represented as being composed of men the most depraved and unscrupulous, and are also frequently held accountable for acts of legislation, particularly in the expenditure of the City revenues, over which the authorities of this City have no control whatever. A proper understanding of the legal restraints imposed upon the Common Council, by legislative enactments, and a stricter scrutiny of the private character and reputations of the gentlemen composing the Board, would, I feel assured, result in the formation of a much higher estimate by the public of the unpaid public services and private worth of those whom it is now customary (almost fashionable) for them to traduce and malign.

The position of Alderman of the City of New-York should be such that no honorable man would seek to avoid incurring its responsibilities. A representative in the highest legislative branch of government in a city like New-York, outnumbering in population many of the States of the Union—a city, in point of wealth and population, comparing favorably with any city of the Old World—a city in which is raised and disbursed annually nearly twenty millions of dollars, in its government and improvement—should rank only as second in importance to a representative in Congress. Such an estimate placed upon the position, by the representative and his constituents, would be mutually advantageous and creditable to both.

Within the past year great improvements have been made in the several executive departments of the City Government. From causes, which it is not necessary for me at this time to mention, great abuses were found to exist in some of them, and it was only by a determination on the part of the members of the Board to confirm the nominations of men of integrity and ability, made by his Honor the Mayor, for the heads of several departments, and the election of an experienced and competent head of the Finance Department, that a different order of things was inaugurated; and this Board of Aldermen have the gratification of knowing they were largely instrumental in placing the several executive departments of the City Government in better working order, by placing competent men at their heads, than they were ever known to be since their organization in 1849. Continue in the good work, and you will elevate still higher the character of the Board, and find your reward in an approving conscience, and the gratitude of your constituents.

Gentlemen, our labors for the year are about terminating; the table is entirely cleared of all public business, and our successors can perform their labors under the most favorable auspices. With the close of the year, the official relations existing between us will terminate—some of our present members, myself among the number, retiring from public life. To myself, it will, on the one hand, be a relief and gratification, while on the other, it will be a source of infinite regret in being separated from gentlemen whom I have learned to love and esteem.

Gentlemen, you have my sincere thanks for your kind coöperation and assistance in the discharge of our public duties, and you will please accept my best wishes for your future prosperity and happiness.

I cannot close without an allusion to our venerable Clerk, DAVID T. VALENTINE, Esq., and his assistants. To him and them we owe much. I shall never forget their kindness, and I cannot separate officially from them without expressing my best wishes for their future welfare.

To our venerable friend and Clerk, DAVID T. VALENTINE, Esq., especially, we owe more than men are generally willing to acknowledge. With regard to the laws governing, and applicable to, the City Government, he is in himself a complete law library, and in parliamentary rules a manual, whose pages are always open as a guide to the inexperienced legislator. Preserve him to yourselves and the City.

To the reporters, I feel under many obligations. The fair and impartial reports of the proceedings and debates have added much to the character of the Board, and I beseech our successors to render them every facility and aid in the discharge of their arduous duties. They bear with them my best wishes.

A Committee from the Board of Councilmen, similar to that previously appointed by the Aldermen, now waited on the Board, and was informed that the Aldermen had no further business to bring forward.

A message was received from the Mayor, returning without his approval the resolution appropriating $250 for a horse and wagon for the Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies. It was Mayor TIEMANN's last veto. It was laid over.

A resolution from the Councilmen, in favor of removing the posts and chains that obstruct Beekman-street's passage across the Park, was laid on the table.

The usual resolutions of thanks to Mr. D. T. VALENTINE and the other clerks of the Board and the reporters were unanimously adopted, the minutes of the present meeting were approved, and on motion of Alderman GENER, without a word said about the Tax Levy,—it is said some of the Aldermen dreamed of it the night before, and that it was vetoed by the Night-Mare,—the Board adjourned "without day,"—that is, with the intention of making a night of it.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

CLOSING PROCEEDINGS FOR THE YEAR.

The Board of Councilmen of 1859 held their last meeting on Saturday.

The Board concurred in appropriating $1,000 for a portrait of Ex-Gov. King, and $500 for a portrait of Mayor Tiemann. The Comptroller was authorized to purchase a copy of Butler's picture of "Franklin before the Lords in Council," to be placed in the Governor's Room. A report of the Committee on Finance, in favor of donating $500 to the Home of the Deaf Mutes, was adopted. There was a concurrence to pay Alexander Ming $250 for services as clerk to the old Commissioners of Police.

Committees were sent to the Mayor and to the Board of Aldermen, informing them that the Board was about to adjourn *sine die*, and, on the return of the Committees with reports that there was no more business requiring concurrence, resolutions were adopted, thanking the President of the Board, (Mr. CORNELL,) and the Clerk, (Mr. Charles T. McClenachan,) for the efficient and courteous manner in which they had performed their several duties. A fitting response was made by the President; and then a resolution, thanking the Assistant Clerks, the Reader and Sergeant-at-Arms, was passed unanimously, and the Board adjourned *sine die*.

As soon as the Board had adjourned, Councilman OTTARSON was called to the Chair, and Councilman LAIMBEER, in the name of the individual members of the Board, presented to Mr. CHARLES G. CORNELL a music cabinet, of rosewood and bronze, surmounted by a clock, with a figure in bronze of Columbus in chains upon it. Mr. CORNELL received the present appropriately, and then the members separated.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER.

THE STREETS—THE FIRE DEPARTMENT—DEFICIENCIES, &C., &C.

STREET DEPARTMENT,
STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1859.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN—I have the honor to submit the following summary of the general state of the business of this Department for the year 1859. This, together with my previous quarterly reports, and the accompanying reports of Superintendents of Bureaus, to which you are respectfully referred, will give you a full and complete knowledge of the transactions of the Department for the past twelve months.

During the year requisitions have been drawn upon the Comptroller to the amount of $1,590,910 89; of which $1,291,815 02 were for objects and purposes provided for by tax, and $299,095 87 were on trust account. The City Treasury will be reimbursed for the latter by assessment upon the property benefited. For statement showing the amount of such appropriations for the year 1859, for the Street Department, asked for by the Street Commissioner, and passed by the Board of Councilmen of 1858, amount included in the tax-levy, as it passed the Legislature, and amount of requisitions upon the Comptroller, drawn by the Street Commissioner on each appropriation and account, see Appendix marked A; and for full details as to the amount applied to each object and purpose, and for statements of amounts charged to the Collector of Assessments, amounts paid by that officer to the City Chamberlain, and amounts returned to the Clerk of Arrears, see Bookkeeper's Report, Appendix marked B.

The requisitions for the quarter ending this day amount in the aggregate to $610,601 24.

It has heretofore been stated that the whole system of accounts, vouchers, payments and business transactions of this Department is based upon that of the Bureau of Construction under the Treasury Department of the United States. I have now to say that during the year and a half this system has been adopted, nothing has occurred to lessen my confidence in its merits. Not only is the system in itself correct and well adapted to the varied and important business of this Department, but it has been carried out in most cases by the officers under me with zeal, intelligence and industry. The Department is at present in as good condition as it can well be while laboring under the legal difficulties heretofore noted, but not yet corrected. Nothing less than their removal can insure its working with perfect satisfaction. Whilst it is admitted that no system of papers and accounts will prevent fraud, the system adopted will preserve in different offices such a complete record of all business that there will be no difficulty in fully understanding all the details of every transaction. The immense labor required to complete the investigations necessary to unravel the back accounts of this department connected with transactions previous to May, 1858, has materially interfered with the legitimate business initiated since that time. The principal difficulties of this character pertain to the Bureau of Street Improvements and to the Bureau of the Collection of Assessments. For a full account of the business of the first-named Bureau you are referred to the report of the Superintendent, transmitted herewith and marked appendix C. During the last quarter vouchers have been received from this Bureau to the amount of $95,903 81, and during the year to the amount of $272,905 89, of which $246,581 59 were on trust account, and $26,324 30 on tax account. I shall take an early occasion to request your honorable bodies to recommend to the Legislature of the State the passage of an act which will enable this department to settle and close up certain outstanding accounts upon old, informal and illegal contracts for street improvements.

COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENTS.

The accounts and business of the Bureau of Collection of Assessments were found in a very discreditable condition on the 1st of May, 1858, and it has required great labor, patient investigation, and the good judgment of men who are experts in book-keeping, to prepare an intelligible exhibit of the actual state of many of the assessment rolls found in the office. The business of the Bureau is in a satisfactory condition. The great mass of confused and disordered assessment accounts inherited from JOSEPH R. TAYLOR and his deputies has, without an exception, been formally closed and returned according to law to the Bureau of Arrears. Since the 30th of September there have been collected in this Bureau and paid to the City Chamberlain $209,946; returned to the Bureau of Arrears $23,665 60. Since January 1 there have been collected and paid to the City Chamberlain, $1,696,630 75; returned to the Bureau of Arrears, $467,422 53; balance January 1, 1860, $688,350 79. remain in the Collector's hands for collection, Assessments amounting to dollars. For more particular account see report of the Collector, appendix marked D.

BUREAU OF WHARVES.

The Superintendent of Wharves reports in full upon the business of his Bureau. He has tendered his resignation (which I have accepted, to take effect this day) previous to taking his seat as Senator in the Legislature of this State. The affairs of this Bureau are in good condition. Mr. KELLY has discharged the duties of his office to my entire satisfaction, and the City, by his resignation, loses the services of a thoroughly competent and efficient officer. No new appropriations were asked for this Bureau for the present year. The unexpended balance remaining on hand on the 1st of January last, amounting to $167,753 07, being, in the opinion of the Superintendent, sufficient for all necessary purposes. Vouchers, to the amount of $82,080 39, have been received from this Bureau during the last quarter, and for $148,707 17 during the year, leaving a balance of $19,045 90, against which no vouchers have been certified. Existing contracts will, however, when completed, require for their payment the whole of this amount. For details, see Report of Superintendent, appendix marked E.

BUREAU OF REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES.

The business of this Bureau has been very well conducted, and the books, accounts, &c., of the office exhibit a clear and explicit view of its transactions. The general appropriation for this Bureau, including the unexpended balance of 1858, was $204,056 19. Vouchers to the amount of $151,751 87, drawn against this appropriation, have been received during the last quarter, and for $135,344 69 for the year, leaving a balance on hand of $68,345 25. For details see Report of Superintendent—appendix marked F.

DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES.

The Deputy Superintendent of Repairs and Supplies is charged with the furnishing of supplies to the various Departments, County Police Station-houses, and other public offices of the City.

The duties of this office are onerous, vexatious and difficult to systematize. Much has been done, however, towards regulating this important branch of the public business. For particulars see his Report, Appendix marked G.

In this Bureau vouchers to the amount of $49,557 50 in all have been drawn on during the last quarter for various appropriations, many of them not appertaining exclusively to this Department, and $142,643 63 during the year.

BUREAU OF LAMPS AND GAS.

The Superintendent of Lamps and Gas has managed the business of this Bureau in a very satisfactory manner.

The different gas companies are now paid at the rates agreed upon by contracts which expired several years since. This whole subject has been repeatedly brought to the attention of your Honorable Bodies, and is again referred to in the very full report of the Superintendent herewith transmitted and marked appendix H. I fully concur in all the recommendations contained therein. Vouchers to the amount of $136,021 99 have been received from this Bureau during the last quarter, and $418,873 81 for the year, leaving a balance unexpended of $77,507 25.

BUREAU OF LANDS AND PLACES.

The Superintendent of Lands and Places has kept the Public Parks in good condition at a moderate expense, has done much toward the completion of Tompkins-square, and has managed the business of his Bureau creditably. There is no regular clerk allowed in this Bureau. There have been received from the Superintendent vouchers amounting to $8,604 23 during the last quarter, and to $20,005 90 during the year, leaving a balance unexpended of $8,664 08. For more complete information see report of Superintendenty, appendix marked I.

BUREAU OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

This Bureau is under the Street Commissioner so far only as expenditures for repairs and construction of fire apparatus are concerned. There has been some difficulty on account of the appropriation being exhausted, but the excess of expenditures incurred has been paid out of the appropriation for contingencies of Street Department. Total expenditures for the year $73,179 58, of which $5,101 72 were defrayed from contingencies of Street Department.

BUREAU OF ROADS.

The Bureau of Roads was, until the 31st day of August, under the Superintendence of Mr. JOHN NESBIT. A short time previously it was intimated to me that there was an important difference between the amount of material of a certain kind actually furnished for road covering and the amount charged for in his vouchers; whereupon I immediately declined to draw further requisitions upon the Comptroller for payment of his certified vouchers, and directed an actual examination to be made without delay into the affairs of his Bureau, which resulted in Mr. NESBIT's resignation. The details in regard to the matter, so far as known at that time, were laid before his Honor the Mayor, and a statement in writing made to the District-Attorney, a copy of which is herewith transmitted. See Appendix K. Since that time, by my direction, measures have been taken, by which I hoped to have arrived at all the facts in the case. The result of these investigations, which were but recently completed, will be found in statements, signed by Mr. J. B. COZZENS, Acting Superintendent of Roads during the illness of the Superintendent, which are appended to the report of that officer, herewith transmitted. The whole of the facts in this case, so far as known, are now laid before your honorable bodies, for such action as you think proper. For full particulars concerning the transactions of this Bureau for the year 1859, see Report of the Superintendent of Roads, marked Appendix L.

The difficulty with the previous Superintendent of Roads, and his conduct of the business of his bureau, caused me to exercise unusual care in selecting his successor. The present Superintendent is by profession both engineer and lawyer, and has had large experience on roads and canals. He was at the time of his appointment a regularly confirmed City Surveyor, and had held the office for more than a year. He was, moreover, personally well-known to me to be well qualified, in all respects, for the position he now holds.

Vouchers to the amount of $19,379 36 have been drawn on the various appropriations appertaining to the Bureau during the last quarter, and to $71,222 71 during the year.

CONTINGENCIES STREET DEPARTMENT.

Of this appropriation, ($30,000,) there has been expended $24,331 82, leaving a balance of $5,668 18 with which to liquidate any bills not yet presented, and thus obviate the necessity of applying for an appropriation for arrearages.

The appropriation for "stationery," and for "fuel, furniture and supplies for corporation offices," have been exhausted for several months, and for these purposes no other appropriation than contingencies Street Department was available, with the single exception that the Comptroller has authorized this Department to draw against his contingent fund for supplies furnished to his office. In addition to the above this appropriation has been used to cover a deficiency of over $7,000 in the Fire Department and Roads and Avenues appropriations. The aggregate of unexpended balances of appropriations for this Department amounts to $475,324 98. Nearly if not quite the whole of this amount will be required in payment of existing contracts when completed, and bills not yet rendered.

During about four months of the year I was absent, sick. The duties of Street Commissioner during this period devolved upon the Deputy Street Commissioner, and they were performed by him in a perfectly satisfactory manner. My sincere thanks are due to the officers of this Department for their very efficient and willing aid, without which it would have been utterly impossible for me to have succeeded in this most complicated and difficult task. Notwithstanding that many irregularities have almost necessarily occurred in the various branches of this complex and extended business, nothing within my knowledge has been done which did not admit of ready correction, and prevention of a repetition, except in the matter of the Bureau of Roads, to which allusion has already been made. In the administration of the business of this Department, since my first connection with it, the following principles have been constantly insisted upon and rigidly adhered to, viz.: That an official written record should be kept of every transaction so plain as to require no explanation; that such records should at all convenient times be opened to public inspection, and that the books, accounts, correspondence and papers of every kind, pertaining to this Department, should be known and held as public property, belonging to the office and not the officer.

Respectfully submitted,
G. W. SMITH, Street Commissioner.

THE BOARD OF EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.

CLOSE OF BUSINESS FOR 1859.

On Saturday the Excise Commissioners met for the purpose of concluding the business of 1859. During the year the Board held fifty meetings in accordance with the requirements of the law. They received applications for nearly 400 licenses; granted 356, at $30 each, and denied the others. The receipts for the year were $10,680. They have instituted 3,000 suits against liquor-dealers for selling without a license, but have procured judgments against only very few of them. It is the intention of the Board, however, to continue the suits. On Saturday there were only three applications for licenses, and they were granted.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Explosion on Shipboard.

BOILER ON BOARD THE SUNKEN STEAMER GRANADA BURST—ONE MAN KILLED—ELEVEN OTHERS SCALDED.

On Saturday afternoon about five o'clock, while a number of 'longshoremen, laborers and others were at work on board the steamship *Granada*, which was sunk a day or two ago in consequence of being cut through by the floating ice, a steam-boiler stationed on her forward deck, and used for draining a pump exploded with terrific force, causing the instantaneous death of one man and the serious scalding of eleven others. The *Granada* lay alongside of the dock at the foot of Warren-street when the explosion occurred. She had been relieved of nearly all the water, and preparations were in progress to keep two steam-pumps at work throughout the night, operations being conducted under the direction of engineers in the employ of HERBERT & BENNETT, wreckers, who had a large force of men engaged.

The explosion occurred just after the fuel in the furnaces had been replenished, and while the laborers were taking a supply on board for use during the night. It was accompanied with a tremendous report, and pieces of iron were thrown in all directions. That part of the boiler which kept together landed upon the hurricane-deck above, about twenty feet distant from the point on the main-deck whence it was projected. It passed between the shrouds and the wheel-house, partially destroying the latter.

LUKE FLANNIGAN, a 'longshoreman, was struck with a fragment of the iron and precipitated into the water. He sustained a fracture of the skull, and must have died instantly. The others who were injured were conveyed as quickly as possible to the New-York Hospital, where their wounds were dressed. Six of them were subsequently taken to their residences.

We give the names of the parties injured, and the condition at a late hour last evening of those who are under treatment at the City Hospital:

LUKE FLANNIGAN, 'longshoreman, was instantly killed.

THOMAS T. BENNING, second mate of the *Granada*, was terribly scalded. It is supposed that he inhaled steam, and there are but slight hopes of his recovery.

JOHN BURKE, a 'longshoreman, besides having his face and arms shockingly scalded, also sustained a fracture of the ribs, and suffers besides from severe bruises. His condition is considered to be extremely critical.

WM. B. SMITH, quartermaster of the *Granada*, was shockingly scalded about the head and face, and little hopes are entertained of his recovery. So badly is he disfigured, that his friends were unable to recognize him.

JOHN SMITH, residing at the corner of Pike and Water streets, sustained severe bruises. It is also feared that he is injured internally. His condition is very precarious.

JOHN MONAHAN received painful scalds, but his injuries are not considered to be of a dangerous nature.

The names of those who were only slightly hurt, and who were taken to their homes, are: MICHAEL MCGUIRE, JOHN MCCUNE, BARNEY MCCAFFREY, besides ELIHU PERRY and JOSEPH GREEN, two of the engineers.

The cause of the explosion has not yet been divulged. Some of the sufferers attribute the calamity to carelessness on the part of the engineers, while others who profess to be experienced in the construction of steam boilers, after having examined pieces of the iron, unhesitatingly pronounce the boiler to have been made of bad material. In some places the metal is scarce three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness, and the plates present a flaky and unsafe appearance, portions of them peeling off in scales.

Yesterday afternoon Coroner JACKMAN summoned a jury to investigate the causes of the decease of FLANNIGAN. After having viewed the body and inspected the vessel and portions of the boiler iron, the inquest was postponed until 2 o'clock on Tuesday, at which time it is hoped that the testimony of boiler-makers and engineers will be presented.

CONDITION OF THE VESSEL.

When the accident occurred, the confusion resulting from it and the loss of the second pump, caused the ship to refill to her main deck. At low tide she rests upon the bottom. Yesterday, a large crew was employed in clearing away the wreck, preparatory to inserting another pump, if it should be found necessary. The remaining pump (a Worthington,) was still under way, doing good service, and toward evening the water had been considerably reduced. To-day, probably, the work of discharging the vessel will begin. Much sympathy is expressed for Mr. ROBERTS on account of these misfortunes. It is rumored that the *Ariel* will take the place of the *Granada* on the next regular sailing day for Havana and New-Orleans.

RECEIPT OF TAXES.—During the past week there has been a constantly increasing rush of tax payers to the Tax Commissioners office, to avoid payment of the extra twelve per cent. interest, which will be enacted upon all dues remaining unpaid after the 1st of January. The receipts for the week—Monday being Christmas the office was closed—has been as follows:

Tuesday	$11,268 57	Friday	29,605 34
Wednesday	17,585 69	Saturday	55,491 79
Thursday	25,780 60	Total	$139,731 99

There still remains unpaid upon the tax levy of last year $1,039,000. All claims remaining unsettled upon the 1st of June will go into the hands of the Comptroller for collection, who, in case of failure to pay within a certain time, orders the sale of the assessed property. This last week $11,612 90 was paid into the Comptroller's office on account of these arrearages and assessments, which sum up to nearly $2,500,000.

WATCHING FOR THE NEW-YEAR AT ORVILLE GARDNER'S COFFEE ROOMS.—There was a gathering of over a hundred persons, including a number of ladies, on Saturday evening at the Fourth Ward Temperance Coffee and Reading Rooms. A meeting was organized and GEORGE T. HALL, Esq., chosen Chairman. About twenty speeches were made—the ten minute rule being enforced—mainly upon subjects appertaining to temperance, and some thirty new names were added to the temperance pledge. In the course of the evening Mr. GARDNER made a happy and encouraging speech, touching the success which had attended the institution over which he presides. When the New-Year was announced, with coffee cups freshly filled all drank to the infant year and its beaming smile upon the institution.

RE-ORGANIZATION OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.—The original charter of this Company expired on Saturday, by its own limitation of ten years. The entire property of the Company, including the marble building on Hudson-street, and all the appurtenances and good-will of the business, was sold at auction. AARON FREEMAN, of Schenectady, was the purchaser for the sum of $600,000, on behalf of Henry Wells, John Butterfield, W. S. Fargo, Johnston Livingston, Alexander Holland and other associates, principally the old Stockholders of the Company. The new copartnership is for thirty years, and the business will be conducted as heretofore under the old name of the "American Express Company."

DEPARTURE OF THE "BENICIA BOY."—Mr. HEENAN, equally well known as the "Benicia Boy," not desiring to be trammeled by any engagements to undergo a legal trial at Buffalo during the coming Spring, left on Saturday, by the steamer *Washington*, for England, where he hopes to win the championship from SAYERS, the noted pugilist. Hardly had the steamer left the pier when two policemen from Buffalo came down, just too late to prevent the departure of the gentleman whom they were pursuing. A large number of Mr. HEENAN's friends accompanied him to the steamer, and wished him success in his mission.

PRESENTATION.—A deputation from Damper Engine Company No. 4, of Hartford, has arrived in town, bringing with it a table made of the remnants of the famous "Charter Oak," which is to be presented to Lafayette Company No. 19, as a New-Year's gift. The inscription sufficiently explains the object of the testimonial: "Presented to Lafayette Engine Company, of New-York City, by Damper Engine Company No. 4, of Hartford, as a tribute of appreciation for the many kind favors shown to them on the Second Triennial Parade of the New-York Fire Department, Oct. 17, 1859."

FOR EUROPE.—Four steamers left this port on Saturday for various ports in Europe, carrying in the aggregate, 284 passengers, and $384,746 in specie on freight, viz.—the *City of Washington*, (Br.) Capt. PETRIE, for Queenstown and Liverpool, with 33 cabin and 75 steerage passengers, and $17,246 in specie; the *Bremen*, Capt. WESSELS, for Bremen and Southampton, with 89 passengers, and $311,500 in specie; the *Borussia*, for Havre and Hamburg, with 76 passengers, and the Br. steamer *United Kingdom*, for Glasgow, with 11 passengers.

THE JEWISH REFUGEES.—Rev. Dr. ALDER, Rabbi of the Temple Emanuel, in Twelfth-street, on Saturday, delivered a lecture in behalf of the Jewish refugees of Morocco, who, on account of governmental persecutions, have been forced to flee from their country, and seek refuge in other lands. The large congregation which was in attendance contributed liberally to the cause presented to them.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Remaining on Dec. 23, 231; admitted to Dec. 30, 48; discharged, cured or relieved, 33; died, 7; remaining at date, 239; males, 197; females, 42.

Fires.

IN EAST TENTH-STREET.

About 9¾ o'clock on Saturday morning a fire took place in the three-story brick buildings Nos. 148 and 150 East Tenth-street, near Broadway. The lower portion of the building occupied by A. YOST, carpenter, was damaged to the extent of $2,500; insured for $2,000 in the Pacific Insurance Company. The third floor, occupied by a tailor named JOHN CONEY, was nearly burnt through. Mr. CONEY's loss is about $150, and $500 worth of clothing that was in process of manufacture, owned by LOUIS B. BROWN, HADDEN & TAYLOR, and JOSEPH WILD, was nearly destroyed. The buildings, owned by A. T. STEWART, were damaged to the amount of $1,500. They are insured in the Jefferson Insurance Company.

THREE HORSES SUFFOCATED.

Last evening about 12¼ o'clock a fire broke out in some stables in the rear of the grocery store of JOHN MCGUIRE, No. 68 Laight street. The flames spread with great rapidity, and in a short time the stable was destroyed. Three horses were said to have been suffocated. The flames communicated to the building No. 68 Laight-street, a three-story frame structure, and the rear portion was nearly consumed. The first floor was occupied by Mr. MCGUIRE as a grocery-store, and the second and third floors were occupied by five families. The total loss is about $2,000, part of which is covered by insurance. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained.

FROM SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

By the spontaneous combustion of a bottle of phosphorus, the drug-store of Dr. HUGART, southeast corner of Thirty-second-street and Ninth-avenue was set on fire about 2 o'clock on Saturday morning. The stock of the store was damaged to the extent of about $250. The building, owned by a Mr. BOWMAN was slightly damaged, but is insured.

Coroners' Inquests.

A male infant was found early on Saturday morning in the alley-way of No. 191 Mott-street, where it doubtless had been left to perish in the cold. An inquest was held by Coroner O'KEEFE, and the jury rendered a verdict that death had been caused by some person unknown......A man was found drowned yesterday at Pier No. 36, East River. Coroner JACKMAN held an inquest, but no evidence identifying the deceased was elicited......GEORGE YOUNG, a destitute sailor, about 25 years of age, took laudanum on Saturday, and died from its effects a few hours subsequently, at the City Hospital. A disagreement with his brother had made him low spirited and induced him to commit suicide......An unknown colored man was locked up on Saturday afternoon, in a cell of the Twenty-third Precinct Station-house, on a charge of having been drunk in the street. On visiting his cell yesterday morning, he was found dead. An inquest will be held to-day.

Police Reports.

AN EXPERT.

About two weeks since, Miss Sedgwick, sister of the Assistant District-Attorney, while riding in a Broadway stage, was annoyed by a well-dressed man, who persisted in sitting much nearer her than the number in the stage warranted. After he had left the omnibus, Miss Sedgwick missed her pocket-book, containing $50. Information of the loss, with a description of the individual suspected, was given to Detectives Farley and Eustace, and yesterday Charles James, an adept at pocket-picking, was apprehended by them on suspicion of having taken the money. Subsequently he was fully identified by Miss Sedgwick as the person who sat beside her in the stage. James is a middle-aged man, of gentlemanly appearance, and would scarcely be suspected of engaging in the pursuit which he follows. He is said to have acquired a handsome property as the fruit of the knavish operations of himself and wife. The prisoner was held to answer.

VICTIMIZED.

On Friday night John G. Galvin, a Jerseyman, and a stranger to the ways of the City, was accosted on Broadway by Catherine Thompson, a disreputable woman, who told such a pitiful tale that the sympathies of the countryman were excited, and he gave her money wherewith to alleviate her distress. Soon after the woman left him, Mr. Galvin missed his gold watch and chain, valued at $100, and at once became impressed with the idea that his property had been stolen by the woman. He made his suspicions known to Officer Parsons, of the Eighth Precinct, and upon a search of the premises No. 43 Thompson-street, where Catherine resided, the watch and chain were found. The woman was taken into custody, and upon a charge of grand larceny made against her by the victimized Jerseyman, was committed, by Justice QUACKENBUSH, for trial.

ANOTHER DISHONEST CLERK.

On Saturday afternoon, Ansel Holmes, a young man employed as delivery clerk in the dry-goods establishment of Holmes & Hunting, No. 773 Broadway, was apprehended by Officer Scott, of the Jefferson Market Court, on a charge of having stolen from his employers a piece of linen, valued at $30. In consequence of attempting to dispose of the linen at a sum much below its value, at a dry-goods store on Sixth-avenue, he was suspected of having obtained it dishonestly, and was apprehended. When taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, he admitted the truth of the allegation against him, and added that he had often been guilty of similar delinquencies. From information that he gave, over $100 worth of property was recovered from parties to whom it had been sold. The prisoner was held for trial.

CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR.

The tailor's store of Philip Luttenberg, No. 341 Bleecker-street, was broken into on the night of the 11th ultimo, and $220 worth of goods were carried off. The thief was not suspected until Saturday night, when one Dexter Adams was detected by Officer McPherson, of the Ninth Precinct, in the act of breaking into a store in the Sixth-avenue. After a long chase, in which Officer McPherson was joined by Officer Towers, of the same Precinct, Adams was finally arrested. A portion of the property, which was identified as that which had been stolen from Mr. Luttenberg's store, was found upon the prisoner, who was committed by Justice QUACKENBUSH to answer a charge of burglary, and another of an attempt to commit that offence.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.

On Saturday night information was telegraphed to the various police stations, that an attempt would be made, by a gang of counterfeiters, to pass $3 bills, purporting to be the issue of the Bank of Brattleboro, Vermont. Shop-keepers and others were promptly notified to be on the lookout. Wm. Finnegan, Wm. Hoyt, Wm. Dunn, Wm. Mullin, Wm. Rowland, John Farley and Daniel Shay were all apprehended for attempting to pass the counterfeits, and were committed to answer by Justices OSBORN and QUACKENBUSH.

A BRUTAL FIGHT.

On Saturday evening, George Remones had an encounter with Robert Murray, at the corner of Forty-fifth-street and Eleventh-avenue. The fight was long and brutal, and only terminated when Murray had been so badly injured by his antagonist as to make it necessary to call in the aid of a surgeon. Reymones was arrested, and held by Justice QUACKENBUSH to answer for the assault.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

CITY MORTALITY.—During the week ending Saturday last, 126 deaths were reported to the Health Department, classified as follows: Men 19, women 22, boys 45, girls 40; adults 41, children 85; males 64, females 62; colored person 1. There were 15 deaths by consumption, 13 by infantile convulsions, 13 by scarlet fever, and 14 by inflammation of the lungs. There were also six deaths the result of accidents, two from intemperance, two from old age, and one from causes unknown. 18 were over 50 years old, and 68 were under 5 years old. 97 were natives of the United States.

A POLICEMAN BEATEN IN A BAR-ROOM.—Late Friday night last, Officer DILLAR, of the Third Precinct, entered a liquor store at the corner of President and Columbia streets, when he was attacked by three rowdies named SILAS LOTT, NATHANIEL LOTT and ANDREW LEWS, who beat him severely. The parties named were brought before Justice CORNWELL, on Saturday, when they waived an examination, and gave bail to appear to answer any indictment which may be brought against them.

BURGLARS ARRESTED.—A few nights ago the boot and shoe establishment of CHAS. H. HARRY, No. 189 Myrtle-avenue, was entered by burglars and ladies' gaiters, valued at $150, were stolen. Yesterday Officers PHRAENER and SKIDMORE, of the Fourth Precinct Police, arrested two young men, named ANDREW YATES and JOHN CREIGHTON, on suspicion of having committed the burglary, and found in their possession the whole of the stolen property.

COUNTY COURT.—The necessary legal notice not having been given for the opening of this Court in January, the term will not be opened until February, On the first Monday Judge GARRISON will attend to civil business, and on the first Tuesday the criminal business will be commenced. The side Justices in this Court for this year are NICHOLAS I. STILLWELL and SAMUEL S. STRYKER, both of Gravesend.

VAGRANT CHILDREN.—At the request of the Mayor, Deputy Superintendent of Police FOLK has issued an order directing all children found begging in the streets to be arrested, and for the first offence to be taken home to their parents, who are then to receive a notice that if the delinquents are again caught committing the same offence, they will be sent to the House of Correction.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—A daring attempt was made, on Saturday morning last, to force an entrance into the dry-goods store at No. 121 Ewen-street. Just as the burglar had got ready to enter the store, Officer COLGAN, of the Sixth Precinct, discovered him and started in pursuit, but was not successful in arresting the fugitive.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man named ALEXANDER BOON, stone-cutter, residing in Hudson-avenue, went to his work, near Greenwood Cemetery, on Friday morning, and taking a seat on a stone, died immediately, from a disease of the heart.

READY TO PAY.—The Treasurer gives notice that the bonds of 1845 ($30,000) and those of 1850 ($75,000,) and all interest on all bonds due the 1st of January, will be paid on the 3d of January, at the Long Island Bank.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—The body of an unknown man, supposed to have been frozen to death, was found, on Friday morning, in the street, at the corner of Atlantic-street and Fifth avenues.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas............3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail..........................5½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad..5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat..........................3 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Name.	Date.	Leaves.	For.
Asia	Jan. 4	New-York	Liverpool.
Prince Albert	Jan. 5	New-York	Galway.
Arago	Jan. 7	New-York	Havre.
Glasgow	Jan. 7	New-York	Glasgow.
Canada	Jan. 11	Boston	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Kangaroo	Jan. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Jan. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Vanderbilt	Jan. 21	New-York	Havre.
Europa	Jan. 25	Boston	Liverpool.
John Bell	Jan. 28	New-York	Glasgow.
Edinburgh	Jan. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
FROM EUROPE.			
Kangaroo	Dec. 14	Glasgow	New-York
Etna	Dec. 17	Liverpool	New-York
City of Baltimore	Dec. 21	Liverpool	New-York
Hungarian	Dec. 21	Liverpool	Portland.
New-York	Dec. 27	Southampton	New-York
John Bell	Dec. 28	Glasgow	New-York
Jura	Dec. 31	Liverpool	New-York
Fulton	Jan. 10	Havre	New-York
Ocean Queen	Jan. 17	Havre	New-York
Arago	Jan. 31	Havre	New-York
FOR CALIFORNIA.			
Baltic	Jan. 5	New-York	Aspinwall.
Northern Light	Jan. 5	New-York	Aspinwall.

Arrivals at New-York for 1859 from Foreign Ports.

To Mr. John C. Roach, Boarding Officer at the U. S. Revenue Barge office, Whitehall, we are indebted for the following accurate statement of arrivals for the year, ending Dec. 31, 1859:

	1859.	1858.		1859.	1858.
Steamers	268	218	Schooners	885	735
Ships	713	723	Sloops	1	—
Barks	872	723	Yachts	1	—
Barkentines	18	—			
Brigs	1259	1085	Totals	4027	3481

Of which there were—

NATIONS.	Steamers	Ships	Barks	Barkentines	Brigs	Schooners	Sloops	Yachts	Total
American	121	619	643	15	730	548	1	—	2677
Austrian	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	3
British	111	23	100	2	418	315	—	1	980
Bremen	15	25	43	—	14	—	—	—	97
Belgian	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Brazilian	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Dutch	—	—	2	—	13	4	—	—	19
Danish	—	—	—	—	11	4	—	—	15
Dominican	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Chilian	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
French	—	1	10	—	10	5	—	—	26
Hamburg	19	22	4	—	5	—	—	—	50
Hanoverian	—	2	6	—	2	—	—	—	10
Italian	—	—	4	1	2	—	—	—	7
Liberian	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Mecklenberg	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Norwegian	—	2	14	—	6	1	—	—	23
Neapolitan	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	10
New-Grenadian	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Oldenburg	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	6
Prussian	—	7	14	—	6	—	—	—	27
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	7	4	—	—	11
Russian	—	—	7	—	1	—	—	—	8
Sardinian	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Spanish	1	—	1	—	7	1	—	—	10
Swedish	—	—	6	—	5	—	—	—	11
Sicilian	—	—	7	—	10	2	—	—	19
Uruguayian	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ve[illegible]	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Totals	268	713	872	18	1269	885	1	1	4027

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.

Year.	Foreign Arrivals.	Passengers Foreign.	Passengers from California.
1850	3,487	226,287	—
1851	3,888	299,081	18,207
1852	3,822	310,335	12,158
1853	4,105	299,425	15,517
1854	4,173	331,809	15,929
1855	3,391	152,234	13,400
1856	3,869	159,284	11,925
1857	3,902	203,499	11,265
1858	3,483	97,632	8,860
1859	4,027	101,320	16,949

The number of Steamers from Domestic Ports for the year is 1,485, as follows:

From Savannah	159
From Charleston	101
From Richmond and Norfolk	[illegible]
From Washington and Alexandria	[illegible]
From Baltimore	[illegible]
From Philadelphia *via* Sandy Hook	[illegible]
From Portland	[illegible]
From New-Bedford	[illegible]
From Providence	[illegible]
From Norwich and New-London	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Steamers from foreign ports	[illegible]
Total number of steamships	[illegible]

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship City of Washington, for Liverpool—F. Koux, Peter Wiseman, H. M. Addy, Frederick Hornbostel, T. Sanchez, R. Sanchez, W. Garrigo, Vicente Oviedo, G. H. Foote, (British Consul to San Salvador,) lady, 2 children and nurse; J. B. Sarson and family; W. Fraser and lady, Louis Zelion, Alphonse, [illegible] W. Williams, W. P. Eastman, Edmond Sivotte, Michael Oibney, Mr. Blanquirt and lady, Mrs. Lovell and child, Mr. Sewell, Mr. Mason, Mrs. McDowell and child, Mrs. Paul Maples, Mr. Howard—and 75 in steerage. Total, 108.

In steamship Bremen, for Bremen and Southampton—Mr. Hermann Mohle and lady, Mr. Baptist [illegible] and lady, Mr. Anatole Filsnore, lady and child; Mr. Constant Galmache and lady, Mr. Victor Maitre, all of New-York; Mrs. Molie, Miss Adelaide Pinteaux, both of Paris; Mr. Geo. Robinson and 2 children, Vancouver's Island; Mr. Samuel K. Rich, Massachusetts; Mr. [illegible] Moser, Philadelphia; Mr. Louis E. Lacoutre, New-York; Mr. Phil. Ronde, Iowa; Mr. Emile, Porte Paris; Mr. Mathes Dieterle, Mr. John Hop, both of California; Mr. Fred. G. Stahlhut, Mr. Robert Lacy, both of Illinois; Mr. John Weigel, Pennsylvania; Mr. Jose M. [illegible], Pernambuco; Mr. John E. Grocott, Oregon; Mr. Henry Edwards, San Jose, California; Mr. A. [illegible]dros, San Francisco; Mr. Sidney W. Howe, Boston; Mr. Theodore Preis, Staten Island; Mr. Cornelius [illegible] sons, New-York; and 57 in the steerage. Total, 89. $311,500 in specie.

In steamship Borussia, for Hamburg and Southampton—Mr. Arnold Greene, Mr. Klug, L. N. Corvisart and lady, New-York; Henry P. Hunt and wife, Boston; Mad. Carol Wippermann, 2 children and infant, New-York; Mr. F. Fentaine, do.; Mr. Schumann, do.; Miss Emilie Ackermann, do.; Mr. Henry Baningarten, do.; Jacob Bix, do.; Carl Krauss, do.; Julius Levy, do.; Miss Catherine Jegel, do.; Mr. Adolph Sommer, do.; Wm. Hofschneider, Philadelphia; Moses Meyer, New-York; Peter Labersheimer, do.; Carl Fink, do.; Chas. Gottlin Kies and 2 children, Buffalo; G. Lagh and lady, New-York—and others in steerage. Total, 76.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Canada, at Halifax, from Liverpool—Mr. and Mrs. Bacon, — Winthrop child and nurse; Mr. Chadbourne and lady, Dr. Geo. Hayward, Mr. A. Letourneur and lady, Sir G. Smyth and servant, Messrs. J. J. Mitchell and son, Gow, Mortimer, Toomy, Clarke, Budge, White, Floyd, Claudet, Bowfield, Hachetto, Stephens, Nareil, Boyden, Milton, Colquharn, Woodhouse, Munroe, Strickland, Smeton, Smith, Haerhaus, Booker, Crane, Lilton, Duckman, Hitchcock, Williams, Engler, Sugden, Paull, Buller, Galliers, Johnson, Thomas. Craig. From Queenstown—Mrs. Preston and infant, Miss Acton, Messrs. Acton and Raleigh.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 31.

Cleared.

Steamships Bremen, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen, Gelpcke, Keutgen & Reichelt; Borussia, (Ham.,) Trautmann, Hamburg, Kunardt & Co.; Jamestown, Skinner Richmond, Ludlam & Heneiken; Florida, Crowell, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; Monticello, Gager, Alexandria, &c., H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Delaware, Shaw, Philadelphia.

Bark Hyperion, Ward, Trinidad. ——; Iowa, Johnson, North and South Atlantic Oceans, ——; Mary Lee, Morton, Marseilles, Lawrence, Giles & Co.; Samson, Robinson, Galveston, Dunham & Dimon.

Brigs Josephus, Wilson, St. Kitts, Smith, Jones & Co.; Ann, Alexander, Monrovia, Yates, Porterfield & Co.; A. Wellington, Jackson, Montevideo, ——; Young America, Pool, Rio Grande, I. B. Gager; Franklin, Davis, Barbados, J. S. Whitney & Co.; Salmah, (Br.,) Crow, St. Jago, T. B. Chase; A. Peters, McFarland, Cienfuegos, C. & E. J. Peters.

Schrs. T. A. Ward, Hoff, Wilmington, Dolner & Potter; Norfolk, Bedell, Apalachicola, R. P. Post; Eleanor, Hosmer, Port Alegre, Miller & Houghton; J. Darling, Marshall, Pernambuco, Napier, Wilson & Rankin; Jas. English, Hillard, Mayaguez, ——; Chara, Putnam, Jacmel, E. Bech; Advance, Curry, Cornwallis, D. R. De Wolff; Emma, (Br.,) Hardenbrook, St Andrews, D. R. De Wolff; Martha, Lambert, Jacksonville, Oakley & Keating; Augusta, Cole, Darien, Thompson & Hunter; D. T. Williams, Williams, Savannah, D. C. Murray; John Boston, Lingo, Charleston, W. B. Scranton; S. Bruen, Douglas, Georgetown, ——; C. H. Moller, Allen, Petersburgh, Van Brunt & Slaght; Bergen, McGee, Petersburgh, Jas. Hunter; Minnie Law, Amsbury, Metcalf & Duncan; Chase, Jayne, Port Jefferson, Merrill & Abbott.

Sloop W. H. Bowen, Brotherton, Providence, master.

Arrived

Steamship James Adger, Adams, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Passed bound into Charleston ships Caroline, of Charleston; J. Turo, of Boston; Achilles, of Philadelphia; schr. Petrel, Capt. Goold, U. S. Coast Survey. Dec. 30, at 10 A. M., 10 miles N. of Hatteras, exchanged signals with a schr. showing signal with red border, white ground, with letter P in centre, bd. S. Dec. 31, at 6:30 A. M., passed surveying steamer Corwin, off the Delaware, bd. S.

Steamer Monticello, Gager, Washington and Alexandria 43 hours, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Osprey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Wabamo, Doty, Rotterdam Nov. 9, and Helvoet 12th, with mdse. and 3 passengers to Udolpho Wolfe. Had very heavy weather during the passage. Split sails, stove bulwarks, &c. Dec. 24, Davis Shoals bearing N. W. 10 miles, passed large quantities of wreck stuff, such as ship's timbers and decks. The W. has been 10 ds. W. of George's Banks.

Ship Ocean Pearl, (of Boston,) Crowell, Manila Aug. 7, with sugar, hemp, &c. to Alpheus, Hardy & Co., of Boston. Experienced heavy weather. Sprung foremast, jibboom, split rudder head, &c.

Ship Elvira, (of Boston,) Andrew, Callao 100 ds., with guano to Barrell & Muir. Experienced heavy weather.

Bark Dublin, (of Machias,) Huntley, Havana, with sugar to master. Experienced very heavy weather on the passage.

Bark Clara, Windsor, McEwen, Port-au-Prince Dec. 14, with logwood and coffee to H. Becher & Graeve. Dec. 16, Mrs. McEwen, wife of Capt. McE., died of consumption.

Bark Flying Fish, (Br., of London,) E. Davis, Malaga 41 ds., with fruit to Gomez, Wallis & Co.

Brig Thos. Denison, (of Norwich,) Hathaway, Manzanilla Dec. 6, with mahogany, tobacco, &c., to Post & Small. The T. D. has experienced very heavy weather, split sails, &c.; has had a pilot on board 6 ds. Last night, (30th,) when off the Highlands, was run into by an unknown schooner outward bd., which carried away the foreyard.

Brig Frederic Eugene, (of Rockland,) Achorn, Rockland 11 ds., with lime to master. Has experienced very heavy weather; lost jibboom and head gear. Shipped a heavy sea, which filled the cabin and communicated with the cargo (of lime) in the hold, causing it to take fire, which was subsequently subdued.

Brig Birchard and Torry, Cole, Jacksonville 11 ds., with yellow pine to Peck & Church. Has had heavy weather on the passage; split sails, &c. Has had a pilot on board 5 ds.

Brig Lady Chapman, (Br.,) Cooper, Port-au-Prince, Dec. 17, with hides, tobacco, &c., to Smith, Jones & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig W. R. Kibb, (of New-Orleans,) Otto, Havana 12 ds., with mdse. to order.

Brig Addy Swift, Avery, Maracaibo Dec. 12, with hides, fustic, &c., to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Brig Lilian, (of Bucksport,) Swasey, St. Johns, N. B. 20 ds., with laths, &c., to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. Sarah Maria, (of Coldspring,) Underhill, Mayaguez, P. R., 15 ds., with oranges to Thomas Gilmartin. Dec. 17, off Mayaguez, saw schr. Amelia, of Newburyport, going in.

Schr. Sardinia, Remell, Jacksonville 10 ds., with yellow pine to J. Holmes & Co.

Mary Stedman, Grenelly, St. Mary's, Ga., 8 ds., with naval stores to Dolner, Potter & Co.

Schr. James H. Seguine, Ellis, Deep River, Va., 8 ds., with ship timber to master.

Schr. Island City, Conklin, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. G. R. Dixon, (3 masts,) Ward, Petersburg 4 ds., with flour and tobacco to C. H. Pierson & Co.

Sloop America, Stedman, Bristol 2 ds., with mdse. to master.

WIND—At sunset, W. S. W.

Arrived....SUNDAY, Jan. 1.

U. S. sloop-of-war Vandalia, Com. Arthur Lincoln, Valparaiso 81 ds.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken. Experienced a heavy snow storm and head winds.

Steamship Huntsville, Post, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Parkersburg, Powell, Alexandria and Norfolk, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Pelican, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Ship Wm. Frothingham, Stetson, Havre Nov. 20, with mdse. and 221 passengers to Boyd & Heineken. Two births. Experienced heavy westerly gales up to Western Islands; since had fine weather and easterly winds to Dec. 17, after which heavy N. E. and westerly gales. Split sails, &c.

Ship West Point, Allen, Liverpool Nov. 20, with mdse. and passengers to C. Carow. Was towed into Quarantine this afternoon by steamtug Yankee, Capt. Hazard.

Bark John Benson, Gardner, Turks Island 12 ds., with salt to Sturges & Co. Has experienced heavy weather, and two of the crew are frostbitten.

Brig Brothers, (Br.,) McRae, Charlottetown, P. E. I., 23 ds., with oats to C. H. Trumbull. Has had heavy weather on the passage.

Brig Lostrene Clausen, (Nor.,) Storm, Cadiz 60 ds., with wine, &c., to Galway, Casado & Teller. Had heavy weather. Lost both topgallant masts.

Schr. Hiawatha, (Br.,) Hutchings, Jacmel Dec. 3, with coffee and logwood to E. Bech. Dec. 25, lat. 35 30, lon. 72 50, passed a double topsail brigantine, stg. S. E., showing a white flag with a black letter P, in centre. Dec. 5, off Jacmel, saw a bark, supposed to be the Clara Windsor. The H. experienced a succession of heavy N. W. gales on the passage.

Schr. Rock Hill, Smith, Portland, Me., 6 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. H. M. Jenkins, Robinson, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

WIND—During the day, N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Washington, for Liverpool; United Kingdom, for Glasgow; Bremen, of and for Bremen; Borussia, of and for Hamburg; Florida, for Savannah; Marion, for Charleston; Jamestown, for Richmond. Ships Neptune's Car, for San Francisco; J. H. Elliott, for San Francisco; Orient, for Liverpool; Zurich, for Havre; E. C. Scranton, for Havre. Barks Golden Age, for Buenos Ayres, Ionic, for Havana; Southerner, for Marseilles. Brigs F. O. Field, Cardenas; Thomas Connors, Trinidad.

By Telegraph.

NEWPORT, Dec. 31.—Sld. brig Empire, Miller, from Providence for Charleston. Arr. brig Robert Moore, Bourse, Grand Turk Dec. 10, of and for New-Haven; schrs. Arctic, Perkins, Baltimore; Ada Herbert, Purvere, Boston for Tangier; Del Norte, Dinsmore, Lubec for Baltimore.

BOSTON, Jan. 1.—Arr. steamer Joseph Whitney, Loveland, Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

CAPE MAY, Dec. 28.—The schr. Juliet, of Dennis, from New-York for Philadelphia, with an assorted cargo of mdse., came ashore on the Bar of Hereford Inlet at 3 o'clock this morning; captain and crew saved. When the captain left her she had not bilged.

The ship American Eagle, Capt. Cavarly, (not Moore,) that arrived, last evening, from London, and sailed from Portland Nov. 17, has 210 passengers.

Spoken, &c.

[illegible] Signore, brig, (Br.,) from Pemberton, N. S., for Boston, Dec. 22, lat. 40 38, lon. 72 05.

[illegible], from Cardenas for Boston, Dec. 19, lat. 26 06, lon. 79 25.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

Arr. from New-Orleans, Dec. 13, Hartford at Mizenhead, [illegible]

Arr. from New-Orleans Nov. 5, Agenoria from Calcutta; Dec. 14, Lady Sale and Colenso from Liverpool; [illegible] Celestial Empire from [illegible]; [illegible] Zetland from Deal.

Arr. from New-Orleans, Dec. 14, Leviathan [illegible] Liverpool.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Prince, Dec. 14, brig Starlight, for New-York, [illegible]; D. W. Bagley, [illegible]

[illegible]

At Maracaibo, Dec. 12, bark Iva, [illegible]

[illegible]

PIANIST.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A FIRST-class Pianist [illegible] Jan. 2, [illegible] the Prescott House, Broadway.